THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,244. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

CAN I SEE OR COMMUNICATE WITH YOU? DO NOT refuse your old friend. ORLANDO.

IF MISS. ELLEN RICE WILL SEND HER ADDRESS to P., care Hoffman House, she can meet a lady friend from Illinois.

MME. E. CASSIGNOL, FORMERLY OF 257 THIRD avenue, will hear of something to her advantage by sending her address to J. C. H., 125 East Twelfth street.

MAGGIE HUNTER, COOK, CALL AT 32 WEST THIRTY-ninth street, at once.

STEPHEN RICHARD.—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of Stephen Richard is anxiously solicited by his family in Baltimore, as they have had no tidings from him since the 1st May, 1869. Any communications addressed to Post office box 653, New York, will reach his family promptly.

THE PARTY WHO TOOK VELVET SACQUE AND silk dress from 365 Fifth avenue, Saturday, on returning articles will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked and their safety guaranteed.

THE FAIR THING!—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK TWO Overcoats from the hall of 240 East Thirty-first street, Saturday evening, will return the same to 99 Broadway, room 13, he will be paid $25 for his trouble and no questions asked.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, SATURDAY EVENING.—WILL the lady in black accompanied by a little full-haired boy), who recognized gent on the left, also recognized gent in box, please address CONFIDENTIAL, station D?

5TH AVENUE CARS, SUNDAY, 2:45.—IF YOUNG LADY with black velvet sacque, complexion of the brightest hue and golden hair, who rowed to gentleman with eye glasses, and got out at Sixteenth street, desires acquaintance, address 250 BASE, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—LADIES' FACES ENAMELLED; ALSO THEIR RESstation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 780 Broadway.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST BONBONS always on hand, at L. EBERTS', 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

A.—A—IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE YOUR hair. BARRY'S Tricopherous. This is not an idle assertion, it is sanctioned and proved by the certificates of some of the first ladies and gentlemen of the English aristocracy, and by hundreds of the best families in our own country. Principal office 574 Pearl street, New York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A HOME WHERE YOU CAN soon be independent.—A special meeting will be held at 61 Broome street this evening, Tuesday, 28, when it is announced the first division of Hyde Park Colony, of North Carolina, will be filled, after that the price of the lands will be increased. Ladies as well as gentlemen invited to attend.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, opened to public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 95—Saturday Morning, Feb. 26, 1870.
50, 62, 9, 19, 7, 25, 75, 4, 67, 47, 43, 69, 65.
Distribution No. 96—Saturday Evening, Feb. 26, 1870.
29, 19, 10, 22, 57, 68, 17, 61, 73, 2, 28, 1, 46.
C. G. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 219—FEBRUARY 26, 1870.
26, 37, 61, 77, 17, 55, 54, 74, 44, 78, 60, 5, 63.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 220—FEBRUARY 26, 1870.
20, 22, 13, 50, 49, 72, 65, 57, 15, 35, 8, 62, 44.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 135—FEBRUARY 25, 1870.
17, 24, 18, 69, 39, 4, 38, 42, 62, 59, 56, 72, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 136—FEBRUARY 25, 1870.
58, 28, 32, 49, 48, 66, 1, 29, 73, 57, 68, 43, 61.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway.
155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 780 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 3, 1870.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1870 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 20th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
W. H. KING,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HYNARDS.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., 202 West Fourteenth and 78 and 80 Bank street. Furniture packed, shipped, or moved in city or country. Responsible for breakage. Money advanced.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, DRY GOODS and Merchandise generally. Cash advances made on Diamonds, Jewelry, Laces, &c.; same taken on commission at owners' limits for private sale. Engagements made for household sales to take place before May 1. By A. M. CRISTADORO & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Private instruction, day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculation, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English branches; ladies' department; terms moderate.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—NEW PUPILS WILL BE RECeived at GOLDSMITH'S College, Booth's Building, on Tuesday, March 1, at half price; seats secured on Monday, day and evening; full success guaranteed.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, German, French taught privately; 24 writing lessons, $5 50. N. B.—An assistant teacher of writing, arithmetic, &c., wanted.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS, FOR LADIES, second lofts of new marble buildings, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street. Nothing is more stylish than an elegantly written note or letter from a lady; nothing is more uncouth than a bungling, clumsy handwriting. Recognizing these facts and knowing the want of a first class school to permanently fill the latter, Messrs. Dolbear have opened a department in their college which is reserved exclusively for that purpose. They have spared neither pains nor expense to make this the most complete institution of the kind ever opened. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils, and guarantee success to every student. Ladies are invited to call.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, FOR young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

WANTED—BY ONE WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience as master of mathematics and principal of graded schools, a similar position. Address to-day V., box 113 Herald office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

WANTED—A SETTER DOG; MUST BE WELL trained and used to the gun. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, R. S. B., Herald office.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1856, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Jantzear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from stabcmed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
Said will be exchanged for a fast and improving young trotting horse.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER, at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

FOR SALE—THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION Planet, Jr., coming 6 years, chestnut, 15½ high, weighs 1,000 pounds, stylish and fast, fine under saddle, well broke to harness, without fault or blemish. Pedigree warranted. Planet, he by Revenue, out of Nina by Boston, dam Revenue. Inquire of CHASE & KING, 48 East Twenty-sixth street, or at 152 Broadway, room No. 1.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 119 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A TEAM OF BROWN CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, kind, gentle and true, excellent travellers, stylish drivers; have been used only for private driving; perfectly reliable and warranted sound. Can be seen at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S mart, 119 East Thirteenth street, until Friday next, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place, if not previously sold at private sale, they will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

AT 758 LIBERTY STREET.
Great inducements offered this week to those in want of CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
Our entire stock of light Buggies, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c.
Also 250 sets light Harness, with balance of stock of Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.; all at the reduced prices of last month. One call will convince that we can and do undersell any house in the city.
JOHNSTON & VANTASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—SPEED, SPEED.—FOR POSITIVE AND PERemptory sale, one of the finest gentlemen's Roadsters in this city; chestnut, 15½ high, 8 years old; was raised by O. B. Roe and sired by Ethan Allen, and when 4 years old was sold to Mr. Simmons for $1,500, showing 2:46; he has improved in speed very rapidly and can show now from 2:28 to 2:30 any day, and can beat 2:40 to road wagon, and for style, fine appearance and good qualities as a trotting horse cannot be surpassed; he is sound, kind and reliable, and can beat 2:40 any and every day; will positively be sold on Wednesday, March 2, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S Auction Mart, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, and can now be seen and examined until sale. For particulars inquire of BARKER & HAMLIN.

A VALUABLE FARM MARE, TENDER FORWARD; one good work Horse cheap; one fine family Mare, five years; kind and true; noble animal, must sell. 468 Pearl st.

A.—JUST ARRIVED, A SUPERIOR LOT OF HEAVY Work Horses, just from the West, suitable for all purposes; also some low priced ones sold cheap. 19 Vestry st.

A TEAM OF BLACK MARES, FIFTEEN HANDS, seven and eight years old, together with harness. Also, trotting horse "Buffalo Frank," trots in 2:36; must sell; 71 Vandam street.

A.—THE LARGEST STOCK OF EXPRESS, BUSINESS, Depot, Jagger, Skeleton, Road and Top Wagons, Rockaways, Coupes, top and open Pony Phaetons, Cabash and close Coaches, Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Harness, Blankets, &c., in New York selling off regardless of cost, in consequence of the widening of Broadway, and all must be sold before the 1st of April, at 1,389 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
JAMES JENKINS.

A.—ONE DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER, ONE WOOD Bros. Road Wagon, very little used; one new Clarence, trimmed with pink satin; one Coupe Rockaway, by Cornett & Schwarm; Bronx Phaetons (Pony and Park), Rockaways, Jagger and Express Wagons. Harness—1,000 sets, from $12 up; 500 Blankets, sold regardless of cost; Robes, Whips, &c., at GRAY'S Empire City Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 148 CHAMBERS street, the largest variety of Harness of all grades of any house in New York, no exception. Single and double $20 to $300; see and examine. MOSEMAN, manufacturer.

A SECOND HAND FAMILY COACH, SIX SEAT Rockaway, Coupe Rockaway; fine assortment new Carriages and Harness. Now is the time to buy cheap, at TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A FOUR OR SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, IN good order, for sale, at 145 West Thirty-third street.

AT 32 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted.
HICKS,' established 1838.

A.—CLARENCES, LANDAUS, COUPES, LANDAUlettes; Hann's celebrated make, superior style, finish, durability to any manufacturer; sell 25 per cent less than former prices. HANN, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, CITY MADE, PIANO BOX, in extra fine order, and a good set of Single Harness; price for both $175; must be sold. 329 East Sixteenth street.

ESTABLISHED 1834.—J. M. QUINBY & CO., 235 BROAD st., Newark, N. J., near door to the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad, offer for sale a stock of fine Carriages, unrivalled in elegance and variety of style and in excellence of material and workmanship. Orders promptly executed at factory prices for any style of vehicle, from the light Road Wagon to the full Clarence Coach. Also for sale a desirable assortment of second hand Carriages, top and no top Buggies, four and six seat Rockaways, six seated Phaetons and Victorias, &c. All in perfect order.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD; ALSO one brown Horse, fit for cart, truck, express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 541 Canal st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND TOP BUGGY Wagon, made by Stivers, and in first rate order; price $200. Apply to E. HOLMES, 7 Murray street, room 1.

FOR SALE—ONE POWERFUL, QUICK BLIND HORSE, 1,400 weight; also 9 Coal Carts and Horses and Harness. 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 1½ TRUCK, HARNESS, AND Team, 7 years old, sound and kind in all harness. Apply to M. MARTIN, 605 East Fourteenth street, until sold.

HORSE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS Pianoforte; original cost $600; will exchange at a fair valuation on both sides. Call at 113 West Twenty-seventh street after 3 P. M. B. MARTIN.

RELIABLE FAMILY HORSE—USED BY OWNER Three years; long tail, sorrel, 15½ hands high; sound and kind; price $150. Apply at 121 Liberty street, up stairs.

SECOND HAND TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, PHAEtons, Dog Carts, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, slide seat Buggy, from $90 up. N. COX'S Carriage Manufactory, 1,402 Broadway, corner Thirty-ninth street.

VETERINARY SURGEON INFIRMARY
or Carman's Stable
for sale,
known as the New York Horse Infirmary, situated at Nos. 154 and 156 Jane street, near West, and conducted by Thomas B. Rhodes, now lying at the point of death, and is sold to close up his business. The building is of brick, 40x72 feet, two story, stabling for 30 horses; also 9 fine box stalls, with forts to hold about 300 bales hay and straw; also feed bins, with runs complete, to hold 300 bags feed; also office, harness and store rooms; water closets; water and gas throughout, and apartments of four fine rooms to live in; also entire set of Veterinary Surgeon Instruments. Everything complete for a first class veterinary surgeon establishment. For terms of lease, &c., apply to JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers, 119 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, or 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office.

WANTED—A HORSE, GENTLE, KIND AND SOUND, suitable for a physician; also, a top carriage. Address B. W. K., No. 2 Grove street, stating full particulars.

$250.—FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, A perfect saddle Horse; coal black, 15 hands high, sound and kind in every respect, very stylish both under the saddle and in harness, suitable for either gentleman's or ladies' use. Apply at private stable 113 Howes street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
Estimates will be received until March 10, for the Grading and Gravelling Roads on the Hempstead Plains.
Plans, specifications and proates can be seen at the Engineer's office, Hempstead. JOHN KILLUM.
HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 25, 1870.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING OPENING OF ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' AND CHILdren's dresses, on Tuesday, March 1, at 838 Broadway. Closed to-day.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in exact representation of all the rich colored marbles of the world. Elegant patterns of black marble, finest quality, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway. Branch warerooms, 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 805 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 154 and 156 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

MARBLE MANTELS, FROM $9, $12, $15, UP TO $500, manufactured in the highest style of art, at J. McGRAYNES, 163 Flatbush avenue, corner of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY AT 62 FIRST AVENUE, have now at their new factory, 219 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, will sell Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones, Tiles, and Wainscoting, latest designs, of superior workmanship, at greatly reduced prices.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED FORMED THIS DAY A COPARTnership for the manufacture of Pianofortes, under the firm name of SCHRAIDT & SCHMITT.
LOUIS SCHRAIDT,
NEW YORK, February 26, 1870. ADAM SCHMITT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—OR WOULD SELL ENTIRE interest in a Sash, Door and Blind business, established twenty years; an excellent opportunity.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR MORE, TO extend an old established manufacturing business. The best references given and required. For an interview send name and address to H. L., box 123 Herald office.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS TOBACCO COMmission business—Capital of $20,000 to $25,000 required to meet increasing business; has complete control of a celebrated brand. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 195 Broadway.

A RESTAURANT, HAVING A LARGE TRADE, AND making $5,000 to $10,000 a year, for sale; lease two years. Good Corner up Broadway.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN WANTED—AT 48 Broad street, room 26. Applicants must control $1,500 cash. Security not accepted.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF FRENCH STAMPING PATterns, with Perforating Machine, for sale; proprietor leaving New York. Call till 5 P. M. at No. 302 East Eleventh street, third floor.

BETTER THAN CITY BUSINESS.—A LARGE STORE in Hempstead, near Mr. Stewart's purchase, occupied as a general country store for 20 years, for sale, on easy terms, by P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street, New York, and 161 Montague street, Brooklyn. A large cash business certain.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a fine money making business; $5,000 to be made yearly will bear the strictest scrutiny. Inquire of Mr. SEDDON, 127 Amity street.

PARTNER, &C.—$2,000 WANTED FOR ONE-HALF INterest in a splendid manufacturing business in this city. Address HOWER, box 126 Herald office, where to be seen.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO 111 BROADWAY, Trinity Building, basement, offices A and B. For Real Estate Circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FLOUR AND FEED STORE 414 Second avenue for sale—Lease, Good Will, Horses, Truck, Sleighs, and everything necessary to carry on a first class trade. Apply from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,500, IN AN ESstablished, money making, light, exclusive manufacturing business. Apply at the Factory, 92 Fulton street, up two flights.

WANTED—A PARTY OF GOOD ANTECEDENTS WITH $5,000 to $20,000 to take an interest in a legitimate, established, paying business, and to assist in extending the same. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A FIRST CLASS business; profits large and immediate, without risk, and unlimited extension. The above will be shown by application at 751 Broadway, room No. 1.

$1,500 TO $2,500.—PARTNER WANTED, TO GO TO St. Louis, in a cash business that will pay $50,000 per annum. For interview address MISSOURI, Herald office.

$35,000 WILL PURCHASE A ONE-FOURTH INterest in one of the largest and best located Hotels in the city; will net $150,000 per annum. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office.

DRY GOODS

AT KINZEY'S.
PREPARING
FOR
SPECIE PAYMENTS
AND
REMOVAL.

SELLING OFF STOCK PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE ON NEXT BLOCK ABOVE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Worked Bands, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
Muslin Insertions, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c.
Muslin Edgings, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
Lace and Needlework Collars, 15c., 25c., 75c.
Ruffings of all kinds, 15c. to 50c. piece.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 18c.
Needlework Handkerchiefs, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 31c.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP GOODS.

Colored Silk Velvets, woven edges, 25c to 31 piece.
Silk Velvets, 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c., 75c. piece.
Silk Fringes and Trimmings, 20c. piece.
Cotton and Linen Trimmings, 15c., 25c. piece.
Gimp and Braids, 25c., 31c., 50c. piece.
Rich Dress Trimmings, 50c. to 75c. piece.
Silks, Satins and Velvets cheap.

OWING TO THE GREAT
INCREASE OF TRADE,
WE ARE OBLIGED TO
HAVE A LARGER STORE,
SO AS TO ACCOMMODATE
ALL OUR CUSTOMERS.

Rich Plaid Satin Ribbons, 15c. to 25c.
Fancy Ribbons, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
Wide rich Satin Ribbons, 25c. yard.
Wide black Satin Ribbons, 50c. to 75c.
Satin Trimming Ribbons, pearl edges, 50c. piece.
Rich Roman Ribbons for Ties.
Bargains at our Glove counter.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 40c., 50c., 75c., pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 50c., 75c., pair.

BEFORE REMOVAL
LOTS OF GOODS
TO BE CLOSED
OUT VERY LOW.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.

Best 200 yard Spool Cotton, 5c.
Spool and Skein Sewing Silks, 1c.
Best 100 yard Machine Silks, 10c.
Best 50 yards Machine Silks, 5c.
Skirt Braids, all colors, 3c. piece.
Best 36 yards Alpaca Braids, 40c., 58c.
Best Swanbill Hooks and Eyes, 2c. card.
Best Needles, patent wrappers, 2c. paper.
Best Diamond Pointed Pins, 4c. paper.
Fine Pearl Shirt Buttons, 5c. dozen.
Fancy Dress and Cloak Buttons, 5c. per dozen.
Fine Half Nets, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
Fine Jet Sets, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
Fancy Sets, 25c., 37½c., 75c., 88c., 90c., set.
Another lot of Zephyr Worsteds, 10c. ounce.

WM. KINZEY,
646 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER STREET.

A GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF THE LATEST Parisian Novelties on March 1 and 3 at Mme. DUVAL'S, Emporium of Fashions, 762 Broadway.

SPRING TRADE, MA
Opening Straw Goods, CY
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries and d CY
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, CY
Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
Books and Stationery, &c., CY
at popular prices. MA
R. H. MACY, CY
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MA

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED BRICK OR STONE HOUSE wanted—Above Fourteenth street; rent from $1,200 to $2,000. Send particulars to C. J. WILLIAMS, Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE TWELFTH street, west of third avenue; well furnished. I will pay from $2,500 to $4,000; must be worth the money. Address A. D. GRAHAM, Herald office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR—WITH PRIVILEGE of front Parlor, only used in day time, wanted; location between Twentieth and Thirty-eighth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address PHYSICIAN, Herald office.

A.—WANTED, THREE HOUSES FOR GOOD TENANTS waiting. CHAS. E. MILLS & CO.,
55 West Thirtieth street.

FIVE ROOMS, FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, FOR housekeeping, for family of four adults, unfurnished; water, gas; between Fourth and Eighth avenues and Twelfth and Fortieth streets. Apply for three days at 371 Bleecker street, store.

WANTED—A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY of the highest respectability, abundant means and domestic habits, to unite with a family of similar recommendations, in the joint occupancy of a large and elegantly furnished House, near Fifth avenue, with a view to comfort, economy and sociability. The opportunity is one that rarely offers. Address HOME, Herald office.

WANTED—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE of medium width and with modern improvements; brown stone preferred, between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets; family consists of gentleman and his wife. Parties who value rentable and careful tenants more than high rent may address B. B., box 5,585 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED House in Brooklyn, for a family of five adults. Address, with full particulars, box 4,284 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, AN UNFURNISHED House, in a respectable locality; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address D. E., box 5,445 Post office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN A FIRST class neighborhood, by a small private family. Address, stating lowest terms and full particulars, H. B. O., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL STORE, OR HOUSE AND Store, on Third avenue, anywhere below Fifty-fifth street, or on Eighth avenue, below Fortieth street. Address, with particulars, G. M., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—BETWEEN TWENTY-FIFTH AND 100TH streets, in a private house, two or three nicely furnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, for a family of two; reference exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, F., Herald office.

DENTISTRY

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—BEAUTIFUL SETS, $10 AND $15. Teeth extracted without least pain, with gas. Superior gold and platina fillings, only $1, warranted.
DR. LEUTHER, Dentist,
50 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions. Teeth built upon stumps to original shape and color with oreplastic.
Dr. SIGESMOND, 43 Union square, east.

A GOOD MECHANICAL ASSISTANT WANTED—None but practical men need apply.
M. L. CHAIM, 30 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN THIRTEEN years; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10; gold sets bought; plumpers for thin lips and hollow cheeks.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—LEASE OF A FINELY LOCATED established dental rooms, Fixtures, &c., for sale; bargain; low rent; good will gratis; owner retires. Address DENTIST, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS.
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.
The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.
The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.
The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
12 Wall street, New York.

A.—A—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO LOAN in the States of New York and New Jersey.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A LOAN OF $200, ON COLLATERAL SECURITY worth at least $2,000, required for three or four months; liberal interest will be paid. Address CAROLUS, box 150 Herald office.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 58 BOWERY, CORNER of Canal street. Six per cent from $5 to $5,000. Assets, $5,931,250 59. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

FOR SALE—GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY Water Works Company, at a low price, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 43 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT (GOOD SECOND mortgage taken) the comfortable three story high stoop brown stone House and Lot 329 Thirty-third street, near Third avenue. H. DREYER, owner, 97 Orchard street.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau street, New York.
Six per cent interest, free of government tax.
Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MAY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 59 Broadway.—New York, Feb. 10, 1870.—The Managers of this company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 15th March proximo to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE COUpons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent bonds of this company will be paid at their office, 46 Sears' Building, Boston, on and after that date.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week in Congress—A Darky at One End and a White Man at the Other—One Squeezed In and the Other Squelched Out—The Cadetship Investigation—The Alaska Purchase and the Perkins Claim—A Speck of War with the Russian Bear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1870.

Another blessed and eventful week has passed, and among the great occurrences put on record are the kicking out of Congress of a white man (Whittemore) at one end and the squeezing in of a black man (Revels) at the other. It is rather a curious coincidence, is it not, that while the black carpet-bagger Revels was undergoing the process of social and political elevation the white carpet-bagger Whittemore was being subjected to quite the contrary treatment? Whittemore is an ex-Methodist parson and so is Revels, which makes the coincidence still more remarkable. But while Mr. African Revels is placed high up on the ascending path Mr. Caucasian Whittemore is sent whirling downward from near the top of the hill, thus affording one of the most striking illustrations possible of the explosion of skin and color superiority.

"It is no use talking about the thing" said a prominent democrat to me the day Mr. Revels took his seat beside your own Senatorial Fenton of the Empire State. "No use talking sir, the time is not far distant when blondes altogether will be at a discount, and when the present brunette, the African gentleman and lady, will be quoted A No 1 in the social and political markets."

My democratic friend was about three fourths in earnest in what he said. The old "unterrified" have become much demoralized by the rapid strides of the African to perfect equality, but the heaviest blow of all has been the admission of Revels as a full blown Senator; for the democrats inquire of each other, "Can this thing be stopped at all now? Have it gone to that point which defies retreat hereafter?"

There is no mistaking the fact that the occurrence of the week has produced a profound impression upon the democratic Senators and members, and I am confident, notwithstanding their protestations of disgust and antipathy to the African that it has made already a sort of rent in their party. It has set many of them to thinking very seriously over the whole matter, and convinced them that the time has come for cultivating Sambo instead of persecuting him as heretofore. In my opinion it is not among the remotest contingencies of the future—and the near future, too—that the African Senators and members will be found voting and operating with their white colleagues of the democratic persuasion; and my logic is this—the democratic politicians are, after all, practically, though not theoretically, more kindly disposed to the downtrodden. The republican politicians though they prate so loudly of social and political equality, are really more aristocratic and haughty than the democrats. Then, Sambo's equality being fixed, it becomes a matter of policy for the democrats to use him to the best advantage, just as they would unpalatable medicine to accomplish some physical cure. As politicians, their object will be to regain power, and to do as they will find it necessary to get on the soft side of Sambo, and forget the color of his skin and the capillary growth of his cranium. In short, they will cultivate the rising Revels and in practice out Sumner Sumner. This too, in spite of the preachings of the garrulous Dawes and Stockton and Saulsbury.

BUTLER SORRY FOR HIS ANTI-NEWSPAPER SPEECH.

Ben Butler has suffered such a general overhauling from the newspapers of the whole country on account of his unprovoked attack upon the correspondents here that he has become quite repentant. Indeed, Butler has had a rough time of it lately. His naturally belligerent disposition has embroiled him with Dawes, Logan, Farnsworth, Cox and many other leaders of both parties. But all those wrangles were of no account compared with his "unpleasantness" with the newspapers. During the Whittemore debate Ben said to Speaker Blaine, "I don't propose to get up a discussion with the Speaker because the Speaker has the advantage of always having the floor." Which was a very good point. But why didn't Ben use his shrewdness suggest to him that in any contest with newspaper men, and particularly when the right might be against him, he would always have the disadvantage of letting them have the last word? It is curious, certainly that his sharpness deserted him in such an emergency, and it is still more difficult to understand his object in making such a general onslaught upon the newspapers as he did, but I am so-called defence of Parson Whittemore the disgraced Congressional carpet bagger from South Carolina. The end in his mind's eye enveloped in a very thick fog. It is evident he realized in it the exposure of the cadetship swindle was due to the correspondents here, but that ought to have been a warning to him not to unnecessarily court their hostility instead of prompting him to make a rash assault. Whatever may have been his intention it is not worth while to hunt it up now. It is enough to know that Ben signally failed, and that his demonstration since has been so great—his fear of the effect of what he thought it to say to earnest—that he has felt himself obliged to revise and print sheets of his speech and to make certain alterations which materially change the meaning. What Butler did say in his real speech was that he felt himself, he thanked God, "superior to the newspapers." What the *Globe* represents him as saying is that he is superior to the "slanders of the newspapers." Thus by the ingenious addition of the words "slanders of the" Mr. Longstreet gives an entirely different aspect to his remarks. This explains what he meant the day he made the offensive speech when asked what possessed him to pitch into all the newspapers so recklessly and unjustly? "Wait until you see the *Globe*." The *Globe* certainly gives a much more agreeable version than the original as per Ben Butler himself. Had Mr. Butler confined himself to those of the few really culpable journalists whose characters have been damaged by the developments of the cadetship investigation and had he not sought to make a martyr of Whittemore and logically of all the other Congressmen suspected of selling their appointments he would have had the encouragement and support of every reputable journalist. But when he sought by vindication of the whole newspaper corps to make a sort of shield for the criminality of his Congressional clients he made one of the grandest blunders of his singularly checkered life.

EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATIONS AMONG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

It is surprising what a general quaking and shaking this cadetship investigation has given rise to in the House of Representatives. Evidently there are several who are trembling in their boots, and by consequence needs no accuser, and those who don't feel themselves above suspicion are extremely anxious that Logan, Slocum & Co. should wind up the investigation. Each week I need to impress fears his own turn will come next. There are many, it is feared who are conscious that they have received "pecuniary considerations," and there are very many more who have violated the law by giving their appointments outside of their districts, though not for filthy lucre. Some members whom nobody would have thought objects of suspicion before now betray an anxiety almost incompatible with entire innocence. General Logan and other members of the committee are overwhelmed daily with letters purporting to give hints and facts as to the cadetship backslidings and peccadilloes of Congressmen in very high standing, and it is quite apparent that the investigation is destined to have a very prolonged existence.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE AND THE PERKINS CLAIM—IS THERE TO BE AN ONLEASANTNESS" WITH THE RUSSIAN BEAR?

There has been a good deal said and written recently about the fact that M. Catacazy the new Russian minister here, has made a "demand" upon our government for interest due on account of failure to pay up the purchase money at the time fixed by the treaty, and a shrewd effort is being made to complicate the matter by mixing it up with the long talked of claim of Perkins, about which there has been some diplomatic correspondence. Now, the truth is that Mr. Catacazy has not made a "demand" at all. The plain story is this—

The Alaska Treaty stipulated that the purchase money should be paid by our government ten months after the exchange of ratifications, which occurred on June 20, 1867. The payment, therefore, should have been made on the 20th of April, 1868. But Congress only made the necessary appropriation on July 25, 1868, or three months and five days after the time fixed by the treaty. When the Russian government, therefore, received the original amount without three months' interest it was not satisfied. It said we have performed strictly our part of the obligation, but you, Mr Jonathan have not. On the very day stipulated in the treaty we turned over the purchased territory to your dominion, but you delayed payment to us for three months and now you do not offer to pay interest." Arriving at this conclusion, the Czar's government deliberated upon what course would be best to pursue. It was thought reasonable and friendly not to make a demand upon us just at that time, so that the thing was postponed until M. Catacazy was appointed to succeed Baron Stoeckl here as the Ambassador of Russia. M. Catacazy, it is said, was instructed to merely call the attention of our government to the omission in paying interest due on the Alaska purchase money, which interest would amount to about $250,000. The Russian government considered that this would be more acceptable to us than were a formal demand to be made. M. Catacazy obeyed his instructions and in the most delicate manner suggested that his imperial master would be pleased to have the sponduliks forthcoming without further unnecessary delay. It is said that our government responded to this suggestion by Secretary Fish calling Catacazy's attention to the fact that some of our citizens had unliquidated claims against Russia which it would be well to consider before having any further talk about unpaid Alaska interest money.

The point, therefore, drives out of all the mystification thrown around it by the lawyers and scribblers, would seem to be,

First—Whether our government having delayed payment of money stipulated by solemn treaty beyond the day appointed is in honor bound to pay interest for the period embraced within the delay; and

Second—Whether, supposing our government to be liable to pay such interest it is competent to refuse payment thereof until claims of our citizens against Russia are liquidated. In other words have we the right to violate treaty stipulations under the pretext real or pretended, of enforcing claims of our citizens?

In answer to the first question, fair dealing would seem to dictate that we ought to pay interest to the Russian government. Had the purchase money been paid promptly on the day it was due the Russian government assuredly would have had the use of the money from that date and benefited by the interest accruing thereon.

And the response to the second point would seem to be equally in favor of Russia. The Perkins claim nor any other should stand in the way of fulfilling our treaty obligations to the letter. The credit of our government abroad demands, this if no other reason exists.

This view of the Alaska purchase question is by no means hostile to the justice of the Perkins claim, and in writing as above I am not committed to the opinion that that claim is a swindle. I have not examined that claim with sufficient care to be able to pass judgment upon it. All I know is that Perkins, an American citizen, claimed to have had a contract with the Russian government to furnish powder and arms, and that the Russian government violated its part of the contract, according to Perkins. Our government claims that Perkins' claim is a just one. The Czar's government, having examined it, pronounces it a swindle *ab initio usque ad finem*. There is a perfect contrariety of views. But what should that have to do with the Alaska business? The two things are entirely distinct. Russia and the United States made a bargain. Russia performed its part. We neglected ours. That is the story in a nutshell. We owe something yet, and if we fail to pay it there is some probability, as I am informed, that the Russian Bear will proceed from mild suggestion to stern demand. Are we prepared to go to war with Russia about a quarter of a million dollars, when we fear to measure strength with decrepit Spain to win a jewel ten thousand times more valuable? Will Premier Fish keep his "back up" against the Cossack while he bows down before the haughty Castilian?

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON

A Clue to Further Discoveries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1870.

One of the committees of Congress is certainly accomplishing something towards unearthing a few of the corrupt transactions in high and low official circles and in the unofficial lobby. We hope the good work will go on to the end, and not stop after making scapegoats of a few of the small fry. The law of Congress, approved February 26, 1853, gives all needed authority and provides ample punishment for all offenders whether members of Congress, clerks of committees, outside Bohemians or other lobbyists. Section six is as follows:—

"If any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, promise, offer or give, or procure to be offered, promised or given, any money, goods, bribe, present or reward, or any valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, or any officer of the United States, or persons holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after the passage of this act, with the intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter or cause or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law, or under the constitution of the United States, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall be thereof convicted such person or persons so offering, promising or giving, and the member, officer or person who shall in any wise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment as for a high crime and misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised or given and imprisoned in a penitentiary not exceeding three years, and the person so convicted of accepting or receiving the same shall forfeit his office or place, and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

This important law has remained a dead letter quite too long. It is high time it were put into execution. It applies to the lobby jobber offering or giving a bribe or "present," as well as the official receiving it.

Let, then, the United States District Attorney proceed at once against the Bohemians, who disgrace the profession of journalism by using it as a cloak to cover their nefarious operations with venal, weak or unwary officials.

Let the investigations go on. The more the better. Let us see if any officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company has "promised, offered or given any money, goods bribe, present or reward, or any valuable thing whatever" to any member of Congress, department officer or Congressional committee's clerk.

Let Mr. Congressman Farnsworth, Speaker Blaine, President Orton and others likely to know the secrets of the Western Union lobby be summoned.

Let us learn if despatches over the Western Union lines have been delayed in the interest of certain members, and if dead-head passes over the same lines or "any valuable thing whatever" have been "given, promised or offered" by officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to any member of Congress, clerk of a committee or department officer. Here is a fine field for Congressional investigation. It may turn out that the sales of cadetships are small potatoes when compared with the operations of the Western Union Telegraph lobby. Again we say, let investigation go on.

RAILROAD JOBS AND LAND SUBSIDIES.

The Sharks Swimming Around the Treasury—Money, Government Credit and Land the Bait—How Jobs Pass Through Congress—Senator Thurman on the Subject—The Jobs on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1870.

Ex Secretary Usher, of the Interior Department, is in Washington, the chief representative, outside of Congress, of the Kansas and El Paso Railroad bill, Senator Pomeroy, the pious, woman rights, temperance man, being the chief representative inside of Congress. The bill proposes to gobble up an enormous amount of land and money. The records show that Senator Pomeroy, who happens to be chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, has presented during the present Congress a large number of bills asking for land subsidies. Each one of them is a job and has a special lobby behind it. The country looks with confidence to Senator Morrill, of Maine, and Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, chairmen of the two Committees on Appropriations, to guard the Treasury against grants of money or the loan of the government credit. With equal confidence do the people look to such men as Sprague, of Rhode Island, Casserly, of California; Julian, of Indiana, and Ketcham, of New York, representing the Public Land Committees of the two houses, to make a thorough expose of every attempt to transfer the public domain from the people to corporations. They should see to it that corrupt combinations are not made between Senators and Representatives whereby millions of acres of the best lands belonging to the government are sacrificed. Railroad land grants and other stealing measures are sometimes passed by an exchange of votes between New England Senators and Western Senators or between southern Senators and Northern Senators, or between Senators representing one sectional or local interest with Senators representing another sectional or local interest, neither of which bills would pass upon its own merits, but, by corrupt combinations upon the principle that "If you will vote for my bill I will vote for yours," they become law. The "dear people" are quieted with the soothing assurances that "it is all right," that "cheap and rapid transportation would soon follow," and thus the robbery is consummated and another land monopoly is born.

On Saturday the Senate passed one of these railroad land grants to a corporation in Oregon. Senator Thurman opposed it vigorously, on the ground that these enormous land subsidies were getting to be too common; that the best lands were generally obtained under these grants and removed beyond the reach of the people at cheap prices to the possession of corporations at increased prices. He showed that Congress had given twelve millions of acres or more of land to the Union Pacific Railroad, seven or eight millions more to the Central Pacific, and at least twenty millions more to the Northern Pacific Railroad. And there are now a dozen bills pending by which it is proposed to grant subsidies to railroads leading in every direction, which will, if they pass, withdraw from the public domain one hundred millions of acres more. Senator Thurman truly said he believed that the country's great source of prosperity was in her cheap lands, which enabled the American people to become owners of real estate, and justified a man in saying, "This cabin is my own, this land I will leave to my children after me, and they, too, will be landowners in the land of their birth." On account of these subsidies, every year made, it is more difficult for a poor man to get a farm or a poor mechanic to get a tenement. He showed that a vast tract of the public lands between Nebraska and California could not be occupied by the agriculturist. They are only fit for grazing or raising cattle, and could only be temporarily occupied by a roving population. The good lands are given to corporations, such as the Union and Central Pacific.

What makes these grants sometimes infamous is the fact that most of the lobbying and some of the voting through which means these subsidies are transferred from the people to the corporations, is done by members of Congress who, if not at the time members of the corporations thus benefited—as the Ames and Alley, of Massachusetts were—are indirectly interested, as can easily be shown. Congress should pass a law making it a State prison offence for any Senator or Representative to vote for a land subsidy to a railroad who is, or expects to be, within one year after the act of voting, either directly or indirectly interested in said grant. And on this subject the House of Representatives should stop the Oregon Land bill, which was forced through a thin Senate on Saturday last and look to the Kansas El Paso and other land jobs referred to by Senator Thurman, the former of which was denounced by Senator Casserly, until such a bill as we recommend above guarding the people against corrupt legislation is passed.

Senator Casserly is right in asserting that these land grants are only creating land monopolies. The people are becoming alarmed. It is openly boasted in Washington by lobby agents that the amount of money asked for in a single railroad bill, now before the Senate, is sufficient to build the road and that the immense quantity of land granted in the same bill, if it passes, will be clear gain. This is the way the people are protected at Washington.

The Kansas and El Paso bill, referred to above, is not the so called "Fremont bill," which, we believe, asks for little or no subsidy but is said to be a bank movement on the Fremont road, initiated by Pomeroy, Usher & Co. The most dangerous "lobbies" in Washington to-day are not the outside organizations known as "the Strikers," but constitute the combinations made among trading Senators and Representatives, who swap their votes on different measures to obtain success as freely as boys swap their jackknives.

The Oregon Land job, which was pressed through the Senate on Saturday, grants 1,70 ,000 acres to a road not over 100 miles long, and the Senate in passing it refused to admit an amendment giving protection to actual settlers against speculators. This is a most glaring act, and demands the prompt attention of the press and people of the whole country against all such subsidies.

CUSTOM HOUSE PECULARITIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Now that the vexed question of carriage (between the importers and the Custom House cartmen) has been apparently satisfactorily settled by Mr. Grinnell may I not ask through the columns of your valuable journal space to suggest to that gentleman the propriety of redressing other evils, or rather swindles, that are every day perpetrated almost within sound of his voice in the New York Custom House?

In January last I addressed a letter to Mr. Grinnell, Collector of the Port, couched in respectful language, in which I called his attention to the fact of the beautiful statue of Justice on the apex of our City Hall, and referred him to a vacant niche in the Auditor's Department of the Custom House, wherein a similar one might be very appropriately placed; for in that particular bureau inspectors and others were fleeced of their hard earnings at the rate of twenty per cent. Persuaded in the belief that the good Collector would not allow so flagrant a wrong to be continued, while in his power to prevent it, I waited a reasonable length of time for an answer; but up to the time of writing I have not been called upon to present the facts and figures to substantiate the truth of my letter. I then submitted a synopsis of my letter to the HERALD, reviewing the facts, and which appeared on the 10th inst.

I concluded (rashly, perhaps) that some one of the officials to whom allusion is frequently made had intercepted my letter of January, or that the good Collector's thoughts were so bewildered in fitting royalty that such mere trifles as the grievances of inspectors were of minor import, and might be laid aside for the time.

I cannot consistently reconcile this hypothesis upon any other grounds, and was revolving in my mind how far Mr. Grinnell's democratic sense of right had forsaken him, when I learned that the notice in the HERALD of the 10th inst. had excited the ire of the gentleman who presides over the Auditor's Bureau, for whom it was intended, he threatening in true bombastic style to wreak his vengeance on the HERALD and have the poor inspector removed if he could find him.

Fortunately the Inspector on whom he would visit his wrath is without the pale of his supposed political influence; but here let me call attention to the heads of all such institutions to the very channel through which such influence can be exerted. It has its origin in what is vulgarly, but not inappropriately, called a "ring." Those circles are so adroitly formed that a cunning man can readily organize a system by which a large proportion of the said earnings of poor men such as inspectors, are taken from them every month at the rate of twenty per cent, and in some cases more.

If a remedy is sought or a murmur made the next cunning device is resorted to in an appeal to the "man Friday" (who is also in the "ring"); then some wintry morning, when the poor inspector (all covered with snow perhaps) arrives at sunrise at the barge office to discharge a vessel, as he supposes he finds that a yellow envelope has preceded him and he is discharged himself.

A VICTIM.

THE CURLING SEASON.

Interesting Matches Played and to be Played in Jersey.

A series of interesting and closely contested curling matches has been in progress at Paterson for the past few days. The national contest for the Gordon medal was to commence on Wednesday at Central Park, but was prevented on account of the poor condition of the ice. The contest was accordingly adjourned to Hoxsey's Pond, near Paterson. The games on Thursday at the latter place resulted as follows —

New York Club .....25 vs. Burns Club (N. Y.).. 12
Paterson Club..... 18 vs. Thistle Club (N.Y.).. 17
Caledonian Club.....12 vs. Yonkers Club.....18
Jersey City Club ..... 18 vs. St Andrew's Club....13

The winning clubs then drew again, and played as follows.—

Paterson Club ..... 18 vs. Caledonian.....16
New York Club ..... 3 vs. Jersey City 13

This narrowed the contest down to between the Paterson and New York clubs, but owing to the lateness of the hour the finishing of the match was postponed until the next (Friday) morning.

After an exciting match of three rinks a side on Friday afternoon, the following was the aggregate result.—

New York Club.....68 vs. Paterson Club.....66

The acknowledged ability of the New York Club causes the Paterson organization to feel somewhat proud of their close scrimmage.

A scrub match occurred on another part of the pond while the last named game was taking place, between the Jersey City Thistle Club and the New York Thistle Club, resulting in a victory for the New Yorkers by a score of 25 to 20.

A telegram received at Paterson on Friday night, stated that the champion Western Rink, of the Buffalo Club, would be at Paterson on Wednesday of next week to contest with the champion Eastern Rink, of the New York Club, as to who should take the Gordon medal.

The Paterson Club is booked to play a game with the Jersey City Club on Thursday, probably to take place on the pond at Lake View, if the ice is favorable. A match between the Paterson and Yonkers clubs will also be played at Paterson, it is expected, some time during the week. Mr. J. R. Smith, of the Paterson Club, will contend for some of the prizes offered by the Caledonian Athletic Club, on Monday, in this (New York) city. Fifty dollars in prizes are offered for the playing for "points."

PROPOSED IMMEDIATE EXTINGUISHMENT OF NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CITY DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is understood that our State Legislature now has under consideration the subject of remodelling and reconstructing the local government of the city and county of New York. The present is therefore a favorable time to offer the following suggestion:—

According to the Comptroller's city report for the year ending December 31, 1868 (page 53), the gross amount of the city debt at that time, exclusive of certain temporary loans redeemable from assessments, was $29,943,269 50 (this is exclusive of the "county" debt, of some $15,000,000), of which there was payable from taxation, say $7,270 500; amount payable from the sinking fund, $22,667,758 50. A detailed list of this $22,667,758 50 of city stocks and bonds, certified by the venerable stock clerk, Rev. W. H. Dikeman, is given on page 94 of the Comptroller's said report for 1868 above mentioned.

At the date above stated, December 31, 1868, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held in securities and cash, for the redemption of the Croton Water, Central Park and various other loans, the large sum of $16,221,752 89. A statement of said securities, showing the kinds, amount and dates when payable, is given on page 110 of said report. By reference to it it will be seen that the greater part of such $16,221 752 89 consists of stocks, &c., which are ultimately to be paid from the sinking fund.

Now I would propose that the Legislature be asked to authorize the application of the above $16,221,752 89, which by this time (if it has all been kept invested) probably amounts to $18,000,000 or more, to the extinguishment of so much of said $22,000,000 of city indebtedness. I can see no objection to doing so, at least to the extent that the holders of said stocks may be willing to accept their money. It cannot be pretended that any wrong would thereby be done to the public creditors. The apparent indebtedness of the Corporation would at once be reduced to a very small sum, and this fact alone would so improve its credit as to enable it to negotiate any future loans needed at rates of interest much more favorable to the city. The retirement and cancellation of so large a portion of the city debt would very much simplify the accounts and have the effect to reduce the amount which is now annually required to be raised by taxation for interest.

W. E. W.

CUBA.

Will the Assassin of Greenwalth be Punished?

Cuba the Life-Blood of Spain.

Reasons for Spanish Opposition of American Annexation of St. Domingo.

The steamer De Soto, from New Orleans, via Havana the 22d, arrived in this port yesterday. She brings three days later news.

The Assassin of Greenwalth Recognized—Efforts to Make the Cubans Responsible—Court Martial.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1870.

The assassin of Isaac Greenwalth has been identified by Foster and Johnson. He is a Spaniard.

Since this assassination the government has brought all its resources to bear to discover not only the principal in this murderous affair but also to ascertain if it was unpremeditated or the result of a conspiracy. A strong effort has been made to create the impression that it was the result of a regularly organized plan to assassinate a large number of Americans, with a view of creating complications with the United States, and the government either has, or affects to have, evidence of this. No outrage has been committed here since the revolution began but the Spaniards have attributed it, either directly or indirectly, to the Cubans, and their accusations must be taken with much allowance. The character of the proofs to establish that they were the guilty parties in this instance is not yet known. Doubtless it will be placed before the American government and regarded as satisfactory. It may be doubted, however, if the proof is sufficient to show that the following of Greenwalth after his wounding and when on his way to the Office of Police, by as many as 200 Spaniards, mostly volunteers, brutally beating him until, reaching his destination, he fell dead on the floor, can be properly attributable to Cubans. There are certain matters connected with the affair which the ends of justice will not yet permit to be made public, but which will in the end show up in the proper light the effort made to split the responsibility of this most grievous outrage. Meanwhile Foster and Johnson are doing well and beyond danger.

There is a complete dearth of war news. We have heard nothing of the campaign in Camaguey for the past few days and whether Govenache is in or out no longer agitates the public mind. From the Cinco Villas come the usual telegrams mentioning encounters without practical result.

As say the papers, the skipper of a coasting vessel arrived here from Cibara reports that Domingo Goicouria and his companions are surrounded and badly pressed by the troops in the sierras of that jurisdiction, and it is thought impossible for them to escape death either of the bayonet or hunger.

The journals here continue to publish correspondence captured from the enemy. From some of this it seems much feeling was caused among a few by the removal of Quesada, and the acts of the House of Representatives in this and other respects are pronounced arbitrary, tyrannical and unnecessary.

The *Pabellon Nacional* of Cienfuegos of the 18th announces that Don Francisco Antonio Zayas was being tried by council of war for having insulted a guard of volunteers of that place and Juan Bautista Pedron and Eliso Roman for disloyalty.

Cuba and "the Modern Systems of Commerce and Civilization"—Her Necessity to Spain—A Sale not Probable—Influence of the Proposed Acquisition of St. Domingo in Cuba—Her Market Destroyed Thereby—Spanish Opposition Thereto—A Possible Solution of Existing Difficulties.

HAVANA, Feb 22, 1870.

Though the proper position to be assigned the distinguished gentleman who recently visited Havana, Mr. Seward, in the roll of statesmen, may not be settled until his demise and the prejudices and asperities of party have followed him to the grave, it is certain he has a way of uttering splendid sentences which, if not pregnant with statesmanlike thought, seem to be so. Of this character is the remark which so tickled the vanity of the Havaneros and of Spaniards everywhere, namely, "The Island of Cuba is an essential part of the great modern systems of commerce and civilization." Doubtless by civilization here is meant that which grows out of the interchange of ideas between different nations through commerce. In studying the expression it becomes evident that, however much other systems might be affected by what affects Cuba, the one which has relation to Spain only is especially interested. As interesting to the student in the United States of affairs in this island it is proposed to show this, and that, despite rumors to the contrary, Spain will never willingly part with this "brightest jewel in her crown." Spain with Cuba is what she is; without it she is nothing until another and entirely different base of national life and prosperity is constructed. By the progress of events Cuba has become the chief prop of Spanish nationality, and this once removed the whole edifice tumbles to the ground. Cuba sustains her commerce. The merchandise of every description which comes from Europe or the United States paid for by her sugar and tobacco is brought here in Spanish bottoms at thirty-three and one-third per cent less of duties than when brought by foreign vessels. The jerked beef from South America, which forms a staple article of commerce for the island, is also imported at much less cost in Spanish bottoms than in others. These odious distinctions form a prop to Spanish commerce, without which it would be overpowered by the superior facilities and enterprise of other nations.

This commerce, thus sustained by abnormal means, adds to her prosperity, gives vigor and hardihood to her hailing body, furnishes a school for her navy, and, in short, enables her to sustain such position as she has among the nations. Without mentioning the revenue which for years has poured millions into her coffers, and which is generally understood, Cuba has for more than two centuries furnished power and influence for that numerous class which for all that time has ruled Spain for her ruin. Amendments are promised and under the pressure of revolution they are being inaugurated. That some will be carried into permanent effect is beyond question; but that the island under Spanish nationality will always be regarded and used as a necessary support for the party in power, irrespective of the interests of its people, is equally so.

Back of all this which is of course directly dependent on them, are the products of the country. These have afforded avenues of wealth to the people and the nation; they have supplied the world with articles of prime necessity, fostered and encouraged by the propinquity of the great republic, which has been their chief market and still is. Again, in the evils of administration, in the ever-recurring revolutions throughout the other West Indies, has Cuba found her opportunity and her success. Thus has she become an "essential part of the great modern systems of civilization and commerce," and so much a necessity to Spain that to part with it would be more than suicidal.

While thus valuable to Spain in the present state of affairs, during the continuance of which she will on no consideration be like to part with it, there is a probability that in the course of events Cuba will become so much less so that no difficulty in the operation will be experienced. Spaniards, Mr. Soulsher and others talk very glibly of the disastrous effects on the United States of a war between that Power and Spain. These gentlemen seem to forget that two thirds of the products of Cuba, which constitute the life blood of Spain, find market in the United States and that the closing of this market would be far surpass in injury anything which could be done to the republic through her commerce or anything else. This is the way. The event which is like to render this so and comparatively valueless is the proposed acquisition of St Domingo by the United States, to be followed at no distant day, as is to be hoped, by the entire island of Hayti. The resources of this island are but little understood, that is, in so far as they are capable of competing with those of Cuba; nor is it in the scope of this correspondence to portray them. Suffice it to say in general terms that the soil is unequalled for sugar raising purposes. Fifty years ago sugar was brought from St. Domingo to this island, and in the year 1789, when the former reached its acme of prosperity, its sugar crop was valued at $2 ,000,000. This under the then limited development of its resources, without the aid of steam or any of the numberless modern improvements.

Last year the demand for sugar from this island in the United States was sixty five per cent of the entire crop, valued at about $50,000,000, upon which large duties were paid. It will not be doubted that with this development of resource, which would follow on the annexation of St. Domingo, sufficient sugar would be soon made in that island to supply this demand, of course admitted without the payment of duties this would compel Cuba to look to Europe for a market, when prices would be forced below a remunerative mark, and that importance which attaches itself to the island, as both directly and indirectly a source of prosperity to Spain at once come to an end. A consideration of the labor question, which must largely enter into the future productions of this island and others, I have purposely omitted, for in a short time one will have no advantage over the other. Whatever the fate of Cuba, slavery within its borders at no distant day must end, and thenceforward the islands will be on an equality in the matter of labor, without using the freed blacks or depending on the importation of coolies.

In a realization of the facts herein suggested may be found the reasons for Spanish opposition to the annexation of St. Domingo which some have been ready to oppose even to the extent of declaring war; and herein, too, may be found a solution of the grave affairs now existing, which seem likely to lead to no termination through bloodshed, and which ere long will begin to bear heavily on "the systems of modern commerce."

THE METROPOLITAN STAGE THIS WEEK.

The principal feature of novelty this week is the drama "Lost at Sea," the joint work of Byron and Boucicault, which will be brought out at Wallack's to-night. In sensational stage effects it is said to be the *chef d'œuvre* of the fanciful Dion, and its success in London augurs favorably for the attempt of the management of Wallack's to reproduce it here. Mr. Lester Wallack starts on his tour through the provinces, and Mr. J. W. Wallack assumes the leading *rôle* in the new drama.

Another novelty is promised at Wood's Museum in the shape of a "Golden Bubble," in which Mr. Dominick Murray and Miss Josephine Fiddes are to be the "bright particulars." The Blondes will do "Faust" at the matinées every day.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the recognized representatives of the Emerald Isle, commenced the second week of their engagement at Niblo's. "Inisfallen" has proved a genuine success, and from the first night has drawn crowded houses. Telbin's beautiful panorama of the lakes of Killarney has not disappointed the high expectations formed of the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated London artist.

"Frou Frou," the best specimen of emotional drama we have had since "Camille" and "East Lynne," has made a decided hit at Daly's elegant little theatre, and bids fair to have a long run.

Of the half dozen blankets that were announced a fortnight since only two remain and are likely to hold their own with the public for many weeks to come. Booth and Fox—poetry and inimitable burlesque—may now be considered as the blankets, serious and comic *par excellence*.

Miss Kate Fisher and her horse commence an engagement at the Bowery to-night.

The Twelve Temptations" of Jim Jubilee have proved sufficiently tempting to draw people in crowds to the Grand Opera House, and Erie is consequently in ecstasies.

The San Francisco Minstrels have resolved however, to go one better and announce thirteen temptations, with others in reserve if needed.

A tribe of Bedouins take up their quarters at the New York Circus this week, where they will convert themselves into pyramids and every kind of strange figures.

Herve's comic opera, "Le Petit Faust," has proved such a strong card at Kelly & Leon's Minstrels that it still remains on the bills and will likely monopolize the stage of their *bijou* theatre for a long time.

Daniel Rice still amuses himself in the Bryants' Den by singing Shoo Fly and watching the antics of Little Mac as a monkey.

True to his promise of a new play weekly, Tony Pastor brings out "The Fireman's Foundling" to-night, with a host of other east side attractions.

Hartz, one of the cleverest magicians of the age, has met with encouragement from the people at his *bijou* hall on Broadway. The programme of magic which he nightly dispenses possesses the merit of novelty and variety.

The Hibernicon still continues at Apollo Hall.

Pantomime, burlesque and cork comedy rule the boards of the Comique.

A concert in memory of the late pianist and composer, Gottschalk will be given at Association Hall on Tuesday next, under the auspices of Mr. J. Hauer.

Mr. Lester Wallack promises to appear in "Ours" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday.

Hooley gives away presents and furnishes a choice programme every night across the river.

Mrs. Conway produces the sensation drama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, to-night.

IMPORTANT BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

The following bill, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Henry C. Murphy, and passed to a third reading in that house on Tuesday, is intended to restrain the courts in the hasty custom of issuing injunctions such as was manifested in the recent railroad controversies. The bill is entitled

AN ACT to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunctions and otherwise.

SECTION 1. An injunction to suspend the general and ordinary business of a corporation or a joint stock association, or to suspend from office any director, trustee or manager of a corporation or joint stock association, or to restrain or prohibit any director, trustee or manager of a corporation or joint stock association from the performance of his duties as such, shall not be granted except by the court and upon a notice of at least eight days of the application there or to the proper officers of the corporation, or the director, trustee or manager to be enjoined or restrained, and an injunction granted for any of the said purposes except by the court and upon notice of at least eight days of the application thereto to the proper officers of such corporation or joint stock association.

SEC. 2. A director, trustee or manager or other officer of a corporation or joint stock association shall not be removed or suspended from office, except by an order of the court made upon notice of at least eight days of the application for such removal or suspension to the person proceeded against, and after an opportunity for such director, trustee, manager or other officer to be fully heard in open court in respect of the charges against him. All orders for the removal or suspension of any director trustee, manager or other officer, made otherwise and without a compliance with this section shall be void.

SEC. 3. No receiver of the property and effects of a corporation or joint stock association, or any part thereof, shall be appointed except by the court and upon notice of at least eight days of the application thereto to the proper officers of such corporation or joint stock association.

SEC. 4. Any director or other officer of a corporation or joint stock association upon whom shall be served any notice of application for an injunction restraining or affecting the business of such corporation or joint stock association, or for a receiver of its property and effects, or any part thereof, who shall conceal from or omit to disclose to the other directors, trustees, managers and officers thereof the fact of such service, and the time and place at which such application is to be made, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be liable, in a civil action, to the corporation or joint stock association for all damages which shall be sustained by it by reason of such proceedings.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall extend and apply to all corporations and joint stock associations created or existing by the laws of any other state or government doing business within this State, or having a business or fiscal agency or an agency for the transfer of its stock therein, and to the directors, trustees, managers and other officers of such foreign corporations or joint stock associations, and to all proceedings by the Attorney General in the name of the people of this State, under the laws regulating proceedings against corporations.

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

An Englishman's Opinion of the Herald Special Correspondence from London—The Law of Entail and Hereditary Legislation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have just perused in the NEW YORK HERALD an article from the pen of your London correspondent relative to the British aristocracy. The facts therein detailed are unimpeachable, and it no doubt must be admitted that under a reformed Parliament and with Mr. Bright a Cabinet Minister such a state of things must surely modify the law of primogeniture, and constitute the House of Peers as a representative sphere of action, reward and dignity for learned and not inherited merit, or in most or many cases demerit. It is one thing to be the Duke of Wellington, another the Duke of Wellington's son. It is by no means a rule that talent is hereditary, the fact is, on the long run, rather the reverse. I admit that the "upper ten" would have condoned, if they could, the juvenile follies of the Duke of Hamilton, but it is nevertheless true that his grace went a little too far. He was blackballed at the leading London clubs long before being put up at the Jockey Club at Newmarket, and it was currently said that he would shortly have nowhere to resort to but a night house after the theatres, where as Bougalier has it, you may eat of kidneys smoking hot. Alas, what a condition for a duke to be reduced to! As the French proverb goes, "How the devil came he in that galley?" We have, too, another very conspicuous, and even illustrious, duke consternated by the necessity of the case to live as the "inmate of caudlem, in what Byron called the "rights of wrong." Need I speak of the late Marquis of Hastings' case, his elopement with another man's *fiancee*, who at the time of his death placed red and white camellias (red and white roses being his racing colors) in his early coffin? Need I advert to the present Lord High Chamberlain and the tales of how he lived when poor on his "mistress' money"?

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 59

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—THE DEMI BELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—13 TEMPTATIONS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—HUMPHEY DUMPSEY, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 28, 1870.

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4—Religious Services (continued)—How to Prevent Accidents and Annoyances on City Railroad Cars.
5—Washington Gossip: The Week in Congress; Bribery and Corruption; Railroad Jobs and Land Subsidies—Cuba: Will the Assassin of Greenwalth be Punished; Reasons for Spanish Opposition to American Annexation of St. Domingo—Custom House Peculiarities—The Curling Season—Proposed Immediate Extinguishment of Near Three-fourths of the City Debt—Important Bill to Regulate Injunctions—The British Aristocracy—The House of the Good Shepherd—Journalistic Notes—The New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers—An Important Railroad Case Decided.
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THE LEGISLATURE.—More than half the time allowed by the constitution for our Legislature to sit has passed, and yet comparatively nothing has been done beyond changing the names of a few religious societies, authorizing the construction of one or two bridges over creeks and legalizing the acts of some country squire. It is time for the members to give up their bickerings and go to work. Much remains to be done.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The latest horror seems to be a story of rotten timber—the slow decay of an old trestle—that the smallest care on the part of the managers of the road, the slightest inspection of the state of the road from time to time, should have guarded against. But for want of that care a car load of people are smashed. How much more will it cost to pay for the passengers thus butchered than it would to have built a new bridge and kept them alive?

RENTS.—It would be pleasant to the people to be able to hope that rents in the city were doomed, like pride, to have a fall, and the thought that because they went up with gold they must go down with it is seductive. But the consideration of the relation of rents to gold is only one point in the case, and not, perhaps, the most important point. The great impulse that the war gave to the growth of the city as the financial capital of the nation has come to keep up the prices that were first sent up by the change in money, and it is very doubtful if now the supply of houses is so much greater than the demand as to lead to a fall in rents.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR MARCH.—Secretary Boutwell has directed that the sales of gold and purchase of bonds be continued for March—one million of gold to be sold and one million of bonds to be purchased each alternate week, on account of the sinking fund, or a sale of two millions of gold in all. He also directs the purchase of a million of bonds on each alternate week for the special fund. The sales of gold ordered are somewhat less than the usual amount, but they will serve, no doubt, to keep gold either at its present low ebb or send it even lower, if only on account of indicating the intention of the Treasury to keep up its previous policy in the matter.

Railroads and Railroad Kings—The New Power in the World.

The time is rapidly approaching when the federal government will be compelled either to take charge of the great railroad lines of the country or to control their management by law. We foresaw this some time ago, and have on several occasions given our views to the public. We notice that the British press begins to look at the matter in the same light with reference to both the railroad system of England and the United States. The London *Times* has an editorial on the subject, by way of comment on its correspondence from America, showing the gigantic strides of this new power in the world and the dangers of it. The writer admits that in England there is danger as well as in this country from the growing power of railway corporations, and that they have felt there some of the inconveniences of allowing certain companies to acquire too great authority. "They have," he says, "divided the country between them; they have become a power in Parliament, and they cannot be said to have raised the tone of either house. But with us they have never advanced to a point at which they could be considered dangerous." But in the United States, he remarks, higher destinies have awaited the railway magnates; and then he goes on to show that Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Fisk and Jay Gould, John Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, John W. Garrett, and perhaps a few other monarchs of the railways, have power to control State Legislatures, judges, politicians, Congress, as well as the vast material interests of the country, and that it may be questioned if some of them have not as much power as President Grant himself.

The public does not always see the power of the gigantic railroad corporations or of the individuals who manage them. When the managers are bold, speculative and unscrupulous they sometimes show their hands. Sometimes, too, the power of railroad monopolies presses so directly on the people that a cry is raised, though unavailing, against them. The Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly affords us a case in point. We have seen how the vast power of the Erie Railroad, in the hands of Fisk and Gould, can be used to the injury of the public. But there are other and still more powerful railway companies and combinations, the operations of which are not so generally known nor so directly felt at present, but which are advancing rapidly to a dangerous control over the interests and destinies of the country. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which had originally only the three hundred and sixty miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, now rules two thousand seven hundred miles of different railways. Most of this enormous extension has been acquired within a year or two. It is stretching out its arms now to embrace Omaha, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, over thirteen hundred miles west of Philadelphia. The New York Central, with its connections and the other railroads under the control of Mr. Vanderbilt, represents, perhaps, five thousand miles of road and over three hundred millions of capital. If this railway king should get control of the Erie, as it is believed he will, he will control the most stupendous railroad system in the world, and one that will comprise nearly all the roads that centre in and radiate from the great metropolis of the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also one of these stupendous monopolies. It has a line of connection fifteen hundred miles, with numerous branches. Then there are the Illinois Central, extending through the rich States of the Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific Railroad, which controls the whole trade of the western side of the Continent. A few (five or six) corporations, controlled by about as many individuals, hold property estimated at nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and impose whatever tariff or restrictions they please upon the travel and interior commerce of the country.

Nothing else than legislation by Congress can reach the growing power of railroad corporations and managers, can prevent a far greater consolidation of their interests and save the people from the fatal consequences. The tendency to consolidation increases every day, and we can hardly imagine to what extent it may be carried, for the railroad companies only study their own interests. The whole of the railroads, under a general system of combination or consolidation, may be controlled by half a dozen men or a less number. Of course this would destroy all competition and place the entire public at the mercy of these men. What is to hinder these railroad managers from watering the stock of their companies three or four times over, and making the people pay double or treble rates for passage and freight in order to get dividends on such watered stock? We have seen this watering process carried out on several of our great lines, and we can imagine how far it might be practised. If the capital stock of these companies amounted only to the cost of their roads good dividends could be earned by a much reduced tariff of fares and freight than is now charged. So we see the public suffer in the end. The State Legislatures are too much under the influence of great railroad corporations to provide a remedy. Congress must do it. The evil is growing to such a magnitude that if there were no power originally given to the federal government to interpose it would be necessary to assume the power. But Congress has the power, beyond all doubt, to control the railroads. The constitution of the United States, section eight, clause three, declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. The railroads, which run from one State to another and through all the States, making a perfect network of communication, carry on commerce among the several States. In fact, nearly all the commerce among the States is carried on and controlled by the railroads. Congress has not only the power, therefore, to regulate this, but it is a duty to do so. Let us have a general law, then, and, if necessary, a board of control as well, to restrain the excesses, exorbitant charges, dangerous combinations and mismanagement of the railroads, and let the public and commerce be protected. It must come to that in the end, and the sooner Congress goes to work about the matter the better.

The Cambria and the Sappho—Proposed Channel Race.

Elsewhere we give a correspondence in reference to a yachting match between Mr. Ashbury, owner of the English yacht Cambria, and Mr. Douglas, owner of the American yacht Sappho. With the letters we also give a diagram showing the course named by Mr. Ashbury as the only one over which he will make a race against the Sappho. It will be observed that Mr. Ashbury by his tone seems to weary of the discussion of races by correspondence. Through whose fault, then, has the nearly interminable correspondence on several races been brought about if not through his? He challenges the world to several races. Challenging the world was always an American prerogative, and when this ambitious gentleman ventured upon our national ground it was but natural that he should be taken up from many points. He soon saw the necessity of limiting some of his challenges, and hence the many letters of which he now wearies.

As to the course indicated for the latest proposed race, this is the primary fact—it is an eminently unfair one to test the merits of an American yacht. At the same time it is a course peculiarly fitted to give play to certain of the greater excellences of yachts of the English style. The very presence of the lighthouses—the fact that the first stretch of the course is drawn between two of these indicators—tells a story of the difficulties of navigation in that water, and not of the legitimate difficulties of navigation which it is the sailor's greatest glory to contend against, but of the treacherous, hidden, annoying perplexities of sands and shoals. With such difficulties in the way it is obvious that there must be great advantage for the deep, sharp, narrow craft of fine lines that best answers to her helm in sudden changes of course, and just this is the character of the English yachts as contradistinguished from the American yachts, which are better with greater sea room. The course, then, is a proper one to test one point of excellence in boats—namely, the readiness with which they can be brought about. If this were a most important point, or if it were just now specially at issue, this would be a good course; but as other points of far more account overbalance it, as, in fact, the most generally seaworthy boat, and the fastest, may, in this triangular race, be beaten by the handiest, which is neither good nor fast, the course is partial and unfair, and not fitted to test the point at issue between these yachts, which is their speed on a fair course equally suited to the merits of each.

Why, then, does Mr. Ashbury name such a course and declare that it is his "ultimatum"—nay, not only declare that he will race over no other course, but that he will not race over this unless the owner of the Sappho will give him a start of fifteen or twenty minutes on account of the greater size of the Sappho, though from the nature of the course it is not quite certain that greater size is not a disadvantage? Simply because he does not want any race with the Sappho. He has beaten her once, and does not want to risk the honor so won by giving her any chance to beat him. Therefore he names conditions that are impossible, or nearly so. On the other hand, Mr. Douglas is eager for a match, and perhaps the more eager as he perceives the disposition on the other side to avoid it. It is a law in sport also, as well as in commerce, that is stated in the commercial phrase "the buyer must pay." Mr. Douglas must take some disadvantage to secure a race from a man who is not only indifferent, but averse, to a new trial of the boats, notwithstanding his oft-asserted readiness.

In such a relation of rival sportsmen the eager man is very apt to be tempted into a hopeless contest, and to make a match in which he cannot possibly win. Mr. Douglas, we are glad to note, is not likely to fall into this error, as he positively refuses to give time over this course; and since he positively refuses this, and Mr. Ashbury as positively declares he will not sail without it, there is not much likelihood that a match will be made.

International Jurisdiction in Egypt—The Consular Reform Commission.

The special correspondence from Egypt, dated at Cairo on the 28th of January, which appears in our columns to-day, supplies matter which interests the commerce and citizens' rights of the American people in a very pointed manner, and consequently affects the cause of civilization all over the world in its present intercourse with the inhabitants and executive of the land of the Pharaohs. The HERALD writer reports the organization and progress of the International Consular Commission assembled in that city with the view of regulating and straightening out the complex claims of franchise and duty due to and by foreigners in the country. President Grant's commission authorizing Consul General Charles Hale to act on behalf of the people and government of the United States during the conference and the report which was adopted by the commission are also given. This paper is of a very satisfactory character; so that it is to be hoped that Egypt will be again completely on the square with the outside world at an early day. Of the incongruities and national medley difficulties of the present system, it is enough to say that during the investigation of a recent case of homicide in the British Consular Court at Cairo "Bull Run" Russell—after having mistaken and misrepresented the Sphinxes—drew forth his LL. D. parchment and appeared for the prisoner. Another Irishman conducted the prosecution, the jury was chiefly of Scotchmen, the prisoner was a Maltese and the judge an Englishman. This was certainly the capstone of the modern Babel. "Bull Run" was sure to be there. The noise did not surprise him, after the Black Horse Cavalry affair of Virginia. We hope, however, for the sake of the peaceloving people of the world that it has been brought to a close.

GRAND PROSPECTS FOR AMERICA IN ROME.—The Archbishop of Baltimore has formed a "third party" in the Ecumenical Council in Rome. As will be seen by our special correspondence from the Eternal City, Archbishop Spalding thus heads an American episcopal force intermediary between the extremists of Italy and Germany on the infallibility question and other vexed subjects. An intermediary or balancing party is always a powerful one. The American prelates may thus carry off the greater number of the vacant scarlet hats. If they do—as it is to be hoped they will—the Italians will be taught the force of the English adage of

The lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown,
Up comes the little dog and knocks them both down.

Archbishop Spalding is a wise and prudent man. Let the hatters of Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati look out for new patterns.

The Postal Telegraph Bill—The Argument of Mr. Orton.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph monopoly, continued his speech in opposition to the Postal Telegraph bill before the Senate Committee on Post Offices on Saturday. He claimed that it was unjust to reduce the rates of telegraphy in this country to the basis of rates where the wires are under governmental control in Europe, and held that as the telegraph was "essential" only to the few here, legislation could be better directed to lowering the prices of food and clothing for the many. As to European governments assuming control of the wires, he claimed that the system of government in Europe gave privileges to the people rather to keep them quiet and in subjection than to extend any benefit to them; and as ours is not a paternal government we should leave it to the people not only to govern themselves, but to promote in their own way everything requisite for social intercourse or business interests. As to the proposed consolidation of competing lines, he held it to be the true policy of Congress to favor competition and thereby encourage cheap rates, rather than to control all the wires itself by the proposed postal system. Mr. Orton's speech is somewhat lengthy, but we reprint it elsewhere, and refer at present to his main arguments, which we have summarized above.

It is merely begging the question to say that reducing the price of food and clothing for the many should be the object of Congressional legislation rather than reducing the rates of telegraphy for the few. Congress can very easily attend to both matters without rushing its business. The one is a question merely of tariff, and is always affected by prices in Europe and the duties imposed on imports, in order either to protect our own manufacturers or to obtain a revenue for the government. But the rates of internal telegraphing are not affected by imports, and are not at present a source of much government revenue. In the event of government taking control of the wires, however, they will become a source of revenue at such reduced rates as will make them accessible, as they are already essential, to the many. As to Mr. Orton's idea that we should leave the people to promote their own social and business intercourse, it is a true and good one, but it is his own monopoly which prevents their carrying out the idea. Our government is a government of the people, and while they could promote their own business and social intercourse through the government telegraph, they are debarred from doing so through his monopoly. The imperial autocrat of France, to whom Mr. Orton refers as extending only the minor privileges of cheap telegraphy to the people, while he is held upon his throne by the bayonets of his soldiery, is prototyped here not by our government, but by such monopolies as the Western Union, except that the latter does not extend even such a privilege to the people. But Napoleon finds this very privilege of cheap telegraphy the deadliest weapon against his soldiers' bayonets, and the Western Union seem to think it equally deadly against their monopoly. As to the fostering of consolidation by the purchase of the wires for the use of the government, Mr. Orton, as President of the Western Union Company, can certainly enter no just protest. He cannot seriously argue against it on the grounds of monopoly in the same breath in which he says that his company would be able to get control even of the governmental organization proposed in one of the postal telegraph bills. His company has been regularly in the habit of buying up smaller lines and weaker companies, and now own three-fourths or more of all the lines. They will admit of no healthful competition. A monopoly of telegraphing by the government would be a 'people's monopoly, if one at all, like the present postal system, cheap and efficient, and not what it is under the Western Union, essential to the few and inaccessible to the people at large.

The Opening of the Campaign in New Hampshire.

The Hon. Henry L. Dawes, the great economical agitator in Congress, opened the political campaign in New Hampshire on Saturday night by a speech at Nashua. He reviewed only in a general way the political records of the opposing parties, but went deeply into the figures of the administration. He claimed with Speaker Blaine that Grant had expended sixty million dollars less than Johnson in a corresponding time, and, as the result of Dawes' economy agitation, intended to keep it up. The exposure of the exorbitant estimates called for by the department bureaus, which Mr. Dawes said, by the way, were mostly inherited from Johnson, had brought the administration to a sharp sense of their duty, and President Grant had told him personally to tell the people of New Hampshire that the future years of his administration would show no ascending scale of expenditures. Congress and the Executive were now both working in harmony earnestly and ardently to cut down every extra dollar of expenditure. We must say good for Mr. Dawes. He has shown Butler and a good many others how to be independent even as a partisan, and, more than that, has proven that a party does better in discussing and curing its own deformities than in trying merely to hide them from the people. If he has secured the ardent aid of the President and Congress in his economical reforms, he is a treasure to the republican party even if he should fail to carry New Hampshire.

THE COPPERHEAD ORGAN LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.—During the negotiations for the purpose of effecting a compromise between the two democratic factions no consideration whatever was given to the Manhattan Club copperhead organ of this city. That concern is therefore left out in the cold, with no party to back it, no friends and no patronage except a few auction advertising contracts which it ripped from the dead carcass of the old *Courier and Enquirer*.

The Churches Yesterday.

We recommend to our many thousands of readers a careful and earnest perusal of the religious intelligence which we publish this morning. No sectarian need turn aside because of his or her sect being neglected. We cannot, in fact, recall to mind any Christian denomination which held divine service in this city, Brooklyn and adjacent places yesterday, which is not reported elsewhere in our columns. Thus it is that the broad catholicism of the HERALD takes within its fold all religious faiths, putting to shame those publications which catch glimpses of heaven through sectarian telescopes, and would bar the road to Paradise with toll gates guarded by angels representing particular denominations.

At Plymouth church Mr. Beecher preached eloquently on the necessity for "a timely preparation to meet God in the other life," and some of his hearers must have thought that they had been rather delayed in this work by those gentlemen who stood at the door of the tabernacle crying out "Only pewholders allowed to enter at present." Silently and, we trust, with Christian resignation, these unhappy mortals who had been unable to bid in a pew stood by while the elect, some of whom, we fear, imagined that that they had paid a price for the first consideration of the Lord, entered attired in silks and satins which rustled even as angels' wings, although the angels within them were somewhat of the earth earthy. These anxious supplicators for divine grace were no sooner seated than some of them engaged in pious conversations about sociables and the price of gold, probably under the impression that because the last home of the wicked is paved with good intentions the walls of the spiritual resting-place of the righteous are covered with fashion plates and stock quotations. If such was their idea we earnestly conjure them to read the sermon of Rev. Henry Powers, who preached at the Brooklyn Elm Place Congregational church on "True Independence." The congregation of this clergyman was large and fashionable, and the sermon was able and witty. He denounced the fashion and extravagance of the day, and declared that the demands of women for dress upon their husbands and fathers compelled these to work harder and longer than they should, and in many cases reduced them to poverty. The reverend gentleman quite forgot that even this pecuniary ruin might be frequently effected from purely religious motives. Doubtless many extravagant ladies bear in mind that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, and so they reduce their male protectors to poverty for their salvation's sake. Appearances are often deceiving; we, therefore, plead for the women. To some extent on the same subject Dr. Chapin preached at the Church of the Divine Paternity. He said that life does not consist in outward pretensions, or in shows of dress and display, at which we fear some of the sterner sex groaned inwardly and prayed that their wives and daughters could be brought to hold the same opinion before starting on a shopping tour. It is singular how popular the subjects of dress and wealth are with clergymen whose congregations are of the wealthiest and most fashionable in the country. Yesterday there were but two aristocratic churches where these were not referred to. One was Grace church, at which Dr. Potter preached on the authority and observance of the Sabbath, denouncing those foreigners who come among us from Continental Europe, bringing with them a kind of heathenish observance of the sacred day. The other was the Church of the Messiah, where the attendance was small, owing, probably, to the absence of Rev. Mr. Hepworth. His place was filled by a Boston clergyman, Rev. Mr. Cudworth, who informed the congregation that he had heard much about their singing and desired to ascertain for himself if they could do as well as his congregation at the Hub. Thus challenged, the worshippers struck up "Far from mortal cares retreating," with an energy and a lustiness that must have been gratifying to the challenger, and, we pray, acceptable to Him in whose praise it was sung. This exhibition of vocal power over, the congregation, serenely conscious of its triumph over the Boston singers, attentively listened to a sermon. The match was, we feel assured, worthy of the metropolis.

Elsewhere the attendance was good and the sermons excellent. At the Church of the Strangers Dr. Deems preached on the parable of the lost sheep. At Lyric Hall the Rev. Mr. Frothingham delivered a sermon on religion, which word, he said, has three definitions—one "to read over," a second "to bind again," and a third "to loosen." He believed in the third definition, and we should have thought in the second also, from the facility in which one was bound again recently whom the reverend gentleman considered "loosened." At St. Francis Xavier's, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Stephen's and the other Roman Catholic churches the services were unusually grand and impressive in view of approaching Lent. The sermons, too, were all appropriate to the occasion. Lent formed also the subject for an able discourse by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet at St. Ann's Episcopal church, where in the afternoon the sign-language service for the deaf mutes was delivered. At the Quaker's church, in Rutherford place, a very fashionably dressed and demure-countenanced congregation assembled and listened to words of wisdom from those brothers who were moved by the spirit to preach. Last, though not least of the places of worship that we shall refer to here by name, is the Zion Colored Church, where the sable aristocracy of New York indulge in prayer. It was noticeable that the dresses worn by the ladies were principally of subdued colors, such as deep purple silk and black satin, occasionally heightened by a diamond pin or ear-drops, although, as regards the latter, we would have supposed that the jewels were principally jet.

We have here mentioned but a few of the churches reported this morning in the HERALD. We refer the reader to another page, where he will discover that yesterday the good work of salvation was energetically persevered in, and that in this city, so full of sin and wickedness, earnest prayer for pardon and redemption went up to the throne of God.

OLD BEN WADE.—We are glad Old Ben Wade is in Washington again. We always feel surer of the administration when he is about. He has such a sledge-hammer way of putting things that he keeps all hands on their good behavior, and especially those crawfishing old fogies of the Cabinet who pretend that the young blood of America is afraid of Spain.

A Leaf from the History of the Metropolitan Stage.

Among the majority of theatre-goers there are very few who have any idea of the kaleidoscopic nature of the stage in everything connected with it. It is not alone when the curtain is rung up and the footlights flash on the parti-colored costumes of histrionic magnates and their satellites that the constantly varying and chameleon character of the stage is revealed. The box office and the managerial sanctum tell a similar story, and oftimes the grim Cerberus of the stage door, who expires only with the establishment itself, is bewildered to know who "the powers that be" are and what the fate of their predecessors may have been. But seldom or never in the history of any stage has such a sweeping revolution taken place as that which commenced with the Quixotic crusade of those chiefs of the buskin brigade, the Managers' Association, against the HERALD and ended with their disastrous defeat. War is proverbially prolific of changes in the political and social world, and the stage is no exception to the rule. Since peace was declared a new order of things has sprung up. We miss many of the old faces, and the fire king has obliterated some of the old dramatic landmarks. New theatres, new managers, new companies, and even new entertainments, are in the field in such numbers and variety that the oldest theatre-goer, who keeps the memories of the Park and Hamblin as green spots in his mind, becomes bewildered and shakes his head dubiously at these new-fangled notions of music and the drama.

Among those who were led away by the treacherous advice of sycophantic Bohemians to wage war against fearless and independent criticism Maretzek is, beyond doubt, the most unfortunate. Acting on the suggestions of the needy penny-a-liners who formed his body guard while he had a dollar in his pocket, he incautiously went too far, and became outlawed in consequence of his disregard of the rules of honorable warfare. Then, too late, he discovered the mistake, which he would have given anything to obliterate, but the record was against him in indelible characters. The consequences of his insane folly soon became apparent. From the moment he penned the fatal document affairs began to assume a shaky appearance with him, and it was not long before a crisis was reached. Bankruptcy stared him in the face, and after a few spasmodic efforts his star sank into oblivion. Since then he has made many abortive attempts to give it light once more, but only succeeded in producing a fitful glimmer each time. Mark the results now of placing confidence in unscrupulous Bohemians. The very journal that led him to commit the folly of quarrelling with one of the best and most conscientious friends of art he could find, and that proclaimed itself his champion, now comes forward, Job comforterlike, and blames him for his want of success. It sneers at his artists and is liberal in its transparent sympathy, while it completely ignores the fact that to its Upas influence the unfortunate *impresario* may ascribe his ruin.

The question of the non-success of Italian opera in this city has been discussed *ad nauseam*. It only requires a competent public-spirited manager and a liberal, enterprising corporation, instead of the narrow-minded clique that rule the destinies of the Academy, to make Italian opera as great a success here as any other kind of entertainment. There is no fear that the public will be backward in their patronage of true art. They reject humbug and broken promises, but when merit and fidelity to art appeal to them they are ever ready to lend a willing ear to its claims. They cannot be expected to sustain the emasculated affair which is here termed Italian opera, in which if by chance a real gem appears it is so obscured by the wretched surroundings that all its brilliancy is lost. Give them an *ensemble*, in artists, chorus, orchestra and scenery, equal to that of the dramatic stage, and they will respond liberally to the outlay. Who wants to hear an aria, no matter how divinely sung, in a scene more fitted for a tenement house than an opera, when Booth's, Wallack's, Daly's or Niblo's offers such artistic pictures to the eye? A manager cannot please one sense at the expense of another. Harmony is the first law on the stage, and the public of the metropolis have learned to respect it and demand it. We urged it in the name of the public a few years since, and thus provoked managerial wrath. But the public soon convinced the buskin heroes of their mistake, and now all, save the Italian opera, have accepted the fiat of their patrons, and have inaugurated the new *regime* of harmony and excellence in everything as far as lies in their power. The one exception is a lamentable example to all theatrical and musical managers.

Hard Facts for the Telegraph Monopoly.

The following facts were presented by Mr. Hubbard as showing the greater advantages for the people of the system in which the government manages the telegraph:—In twenty-one States of Europe 394,793 miles of wire have cost $41,300,597 gold, or $47,000,000 currency. In this country 104,584 miles of wire have cost the Western Union Telegraph Company $46,000,000. Four miles under the governmental system cost no more than one mile under the corporate. In twenty-one States in Europe 29,338,000 messages were transmitted at a cost of $11,596,000 gold, or $13,567,300 currency. In this country 8,400,770 messages were sent for $5,737,627. Average rates abroad, forty-five cents; in this country, seventy-one cents per message. The whole reason of the difference between the United States and Europe is that in Europe the government takes charge of the telegraphs; here they are managed by a monopoly that has no object in common with the people. The Western Union Company replies that the rates here are cheaper "per mile" than in Europe. This is the secret of their chicanery. Electricity takes no account of miles. It goes a thousand miles as cheaply as it would go fifty miles; but the monopoly, instead of charging according to actual expense, makes a constructive charge according to distance.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

A Mysterious Bishop in the Papal Council.

Napoleon's Alleged Appeal to the Holy City.

PARIS TRANQUIL ON CARNIVAL DAY.

ROME.

A Mysterious Bishop.

PARIS, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Bishop of Laval publishes in the journals a letter declaring that he would die rather than aid in the projects spoken of at Rome.

The Bishop does not indicate what these projects are.

Napoleon's "Peccavi."

ROME, Feb. 27, 1870.

France has made a new attempt to dissuade the Council from acting against her interests.

FRANCE.

Napoleon on the Cabinet Crisis—Political Assaults of the "Right"—The Army.

PARIS, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Emperor declares that, officially and personally, perfect harmony exists between himself and the present ministers, and that he believes they have the sympathy of every honest Frenchman.

The journals which support the deputies of the "right" have commenced to attack the Ollivier ministry.

La Pays, a Court organ, declares that it will not join in the attack, but it protests against the measures of M. Ollivier as contrary to its principles.

It is asserted that the Council of State will propose a reduction in the army contingent.

The Carnival—Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 27, 1870.

The first day of the Carnival passed without the slightest trouble. There was a procession, which marched through the streets quietly and was not interfered with by the police.

The weather was very fine and the display attracted great crowds of spectators.

ENGLAND.

The Universities Boat Race.

LONDON, Feb. 27 1870.

Oxford and Cambridge are both making changes in their boat's crews for the annual University race. Cambridge has rejected Spencer and Oxford Staubliou.

GERMANY.

Financial Facilities.

HAMBURG, Feb. 27, 1870.

The *Borsenhalle* says a project is on foot for the establishment of a discount bank in this city, and that capitalists here and at Berlin, Frankfort and New York are interested in the enterprise.

CUBA.

General Quesada's Opinion of the Cuban Cause—Strength of the Patriot Army.

SAVANNAH, Feb, 27, 1870.

General Quesada and staff, of the Cuban army, passed through this city on Saturday from Florida. The General is in excellent health and very cheerful, in regard to the cause. He represents the Cuban army at 20,000 men, but says they are in need of arms. He says they will succeed whether aided or not.

MARYLAND.

Consecration of Rev. Thomas Foley as Bishop in Partibus and Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Right Rev. Thomas Foley was to-day consecrated bishop *in partibus* and Bishop Coadjutor of Chicago, Ill. There were present Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville Ky., consecrating bishop, and Bishop Rosecrans, of Ohio, and Bishop Becker, of Wilmington Del. The latter preached the sermon from the last three verses of the Gospel of Matthew. The ceremonies were of a most imposing character, over 200 priests taking part. An immense audience filled the cathedral.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of a Legislative Committee on the Disordered State of Affairs in the Third District.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 27, 1870.

The South Carolina Legislative Committee, composed of democrats and republicans, appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the disordered state of affairs in the third Congressional district have reported that there was a thoroughly organized party in the district, whose purpose was to defeat the real objects of the Reconstruction acts, and that this party had murdered, whipped, threatened and intimidated republicans. The democratic portion of the committee are preparing a minority report, asserting that the majority report is highly colored.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Suicide in Boston—"Rum is the Cause of all Evil."

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1870.

P. J. O'Connor, twenty-six years of age, took a mixture of strychnine and beer last night, and was taken to the City Hospital in a hopeless condition. A neatly written note was found upon him, of which the following is an extract:—"Whoever finds my corpse will please telegraph to P. P. Mellugh, 51 Ann street, New York, and will give it decent burial. I am tired of life. Rum is the cause of all evil."

MICHIGAN.

Murderer Convicted and Sentenced to Solitary Confinement for Life.

DETROIT, Feb. 27, 1870.

The trial of George Vanderpool, at Mainstee, Mich., for the murder of Herbert Field, was concluded on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Upon being asked why sentence should not be pronounced the prisoner spoke for ten minutes, calling God to witness his innocence of the crime. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

[The European markets report given below reached us by cable last night, the despatches having been delayed from Saturday by an interruption in the working of the land wires by storm.]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 26—3 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and account. American securities—Bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, 89¾; 1870, 88¾; ten-forties, 85¼; Erie Railway, 22¾; Illinois Central Railway, 111; Atlantic and Great Western 29¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—2 P. M.—The market closed at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. a 11¾d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—P. M.—Wheat, 7s. 6d. for No. red Western. Cheese, 74s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 26—3 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.

CUBA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1870.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana and Matanzas markets for the week ending Saturday evening:—

Sugar.—The market opened firm, but weak at the close; quotations unchanged; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 46,000 boxes, 4,800 hhds. to foreign ports, and 9,500 boxes and 2,800 hhds. to the United States. The stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas is 286,000 boxes and 20,000 hhds. Lard steady at 19c. in tierces, 21¾c. in 25 lb. tins. Flour quiet and unchanged. Tallow declining, quoted at 11½c. Bacon steady at 18½c. Petroleum declining, quoted at 4¾ a 4¾ reals per gallon in barrels and tins. Potatoes flat at $2 50 a $3. Hams in demand; common salted, 24¾c.; sugar cured, 26½c. Freights dull and nominal.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Speeches of Mr. Orton and Mr. Hubbard Before the Senate Postal Committee.

THE MONOPOLY ARGUING AGAINST MONOPOLY.

MR HUBBARD'S FACTS AND FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1870.

At the special session of the Senate Committee on Post Offices yesterday morning Mr. Orton continued his argument against the Hubbard scheme as follows:—

Whatever differences of opinion have existed concerning the policy of the government in that regard, the fact will be conceded that during the past forty years the protection of American labor against the competition of the cheaper labor of Europe has been a prominent item in the creeds of all political parties. There have been disagreements concerning the extent to which the principle should be carried, but no party has yet had the temerity to ignore it altogether. It has appeared to me, therefore, especially unjust that a service like the telegraph, more than half the cost of performing which is paid for labor, should be demanded of private corporations in the United States at the same rates as it is offered in the most densely populated countries of Europe. The governments which there own and operate the telegraph, whether for public convenience or an element of power, have no privilege to pay for, have no stockholders expecting dividends, and are satisfied when the budget can be so manipulated as to exhibit only a trifling loss. If the demand which is now being made, that the price of telegraphing in this country shall be graduated to the lowest European standard, is a reasonable one, what shall be said to that larger class who demand cheaper food, and clothing, and rents, and fuel? These are necessary for all. While the telegraph is essential only to the few; and the latter are abundantly able to pay the rates now charged. If it is sound policy to so legislate as to enhance the price of the necessaries of life, what solid reason can be assigned on the other hand for forcing down the rate of wages for another class of labor?

Ours has never been considered a paternal government. A people competent to govern themselves are certainly able to provide every requisite for promoting social and commercial intercourse and for the development of the resources of their country. Some European governments have gone much further than the telegraph in making provision for their subjects. There are government baths, with the accessories of government soap and towels; and in France the government builds opera houses and provides balls and entertainments, with soldiers in uniform present to preserve order. The imperial autocrat, who is held upon the throne by the bayonets of his soldiery while women are laboring in the fields and along the highways, can well afford to offer cheap telegraphy to his subjects in return for the greater privileges which he has wrested from them.

Mr. Orton then proceeded to discuss the report of the committee, reading that portion which speaks of consolidating competing companies as something to be desired, and also the removal of competition. He suggested that inasmuch as the only charge made against his company was that of being a great monopoly, whether it was the policy of Congress to foster consolidation and abolish competition when the result would inevitably be the establishment of a greater monopoly than now existed. He stated that competing lines were now in operation in a majority of the States, all of which were being extended; and that if the business was not interfered with by Congress, it was probable that within a short time—a year or two at the farthest—competition in telegraphing would exist all over the country. Competition rarely promotes the interests of shareholders; but so long as the latter are ready to invest capital in such enterprises the public will certainly not complain, and the government has no right to interfere.

He called attention to the reference in the report of some statement made by the chairman of the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph in the House, and added that that is a committee recently appointed at the request of a member of the House, which has not yet organized, and the opinions of the chairman, therefore, are entitled to no more weight by this committee than those of any other gentleman who has not had the opportunity to investigate the subject. But, if it was worth while to quote and make a part of your report the casual remark of the chairman of the new committee in the House, why has the fact been ignored that the House Committee on Post Offices which had this subject under consideration for two years, and has heard more arguments concerning it than even the Senate committee—why, I say, has no mention been made of the fact that the House committee, near the close of the last session, unanimously ordered a report adversely, not only to the Hubbard scheme, but to two or three others which had been referred to it? That report was duly published and is one of the documents of the House; and neither the conclusions of the committee nor the reasons therefor have ever been controverted. Speaking of the cost of lines, he said cost is rarely the measure of value, although it may properly be taken into account as an aid in ascertaining it. If the government proposes to purchase a property and business—say in the city of New York—would the question be asked, what did it cost? And on the other hand, if it should be decided to remove the capital to the Mississippi valley, and this building was put up for sale, would the untold millions which it has cost be considered the measure of its value? Any discussion of the cost of telegraph lines in this country at this time by a Congressional committee, seems improper in view of the fact that by the terms of the law of 1866 whenever the government shall decide to purchase the telegraph, the companies have the right to select half the jury; and until it is proposed to purchase there is no occasion to consider either cost or value here. He then called attention to the error of the committee's report in regard to the charges for messages from Washington to the following places:—Waltham, Mass., given at $1 75, is but $1 20; Chicago, given at $1 75, is but $1; Geneva, Ill., given at $3, is but $1 80; Omaha, given at $3 75, is but $2 65; Jackson, Miss., given at $3 25, is but $2 85. He then called attention to certain provisions of the bill not previously referred to, and of the clause authorizing priority of transmission at special rates not named, and said it after due consideration by Congress and with a full understanding of the subject it is decided to authorize this feature in telegraph service the inducement would be so strong that I should be almost tempted to urge the passage of this bill in order that my company might avail of its provisions and get control of its organization; for if you will give me the right by law to make my own rate for messages requiring immediate despatch I care little what the rate shall be for the small remainder which will consent to be delayed.

SPEECH OF MR. HUBBARD.

Mr. Hubbard began by stating that it was true the telegraph was principally used at the present time by bankers, brokers, speculators and the press. The object of the postal telegraph was to bring it within the reach of the many and make it an ordinary means of communication. There are, he said, two systems of telegraph—the governmental and the corporate systems. The former is in operation in all the countries of Europe; the latter in America alone. A comparison of the two systems disclosed the following results:—The investment for 300,000 miles of wire in Europe is $41,000,000 in gold, or $48,000,000 in currency at the present prices, while the Western Union Telegraph Company have 104,000 miles of wire, with an investment of nearly $45,000,000. Four miles of wire under the government system would cost no more than one under the corporate system. In nineteen countries in Europe 25,000,000 of messages are sent for $12,000,000 in currency, while the Western Union Telegraph Company transmits 8,000,000 of messages for $5,700,000. The average rates under the governmental system are forty-five cents; under the corporate system seventy-one cents. The argument of Mr. Orton that the rates per mile are less in this country than in Europe is fallacious, because distance does not enter into the case of telegraphing: for on a good line it costs no more to send a telegram fifty miles than it costs 1,000 miles. The telegraph is less used in America than in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands; and in all the southern and western parts of this country it is probably less used than in other parts of the United States. Mr. Orton says that the business cannot be done at the great reduction of rates proposed by the Postal Telegraph Company. The average reduction on rates it is believed will be about fifty per cent. The experience of Europe shows that while the rates are reduced fifty per cent there the business has increased one hundred per cent, with an increase of expenses from twenty to thirty per cent. In Switzerland the rates on the 1st of January, 1868, were reduced from one franc to half a franc. The business, as a consequence, doubled, and the net receipts were reduced only three thousand francs that year. When the rates are low the pay for the increase of length of messages nearly pays for the increased rates. In America if a union of the telegraph to the post office be made there will be a large reduction in all the office expenses of the telegraph, without any corresponding increase in the expenses of the Post Office Department. These office expenses are at least twenty-five per cent of the present expenses of the telegraph. If, then, the rates are reduced fifty per cent and business is increased 100 per cent, with twenty-five per cent additional expense, these additional expenses will be saved by the union with the Post Office Department. The wires are now occupied but a small portion of the time. Low rates will induce new classes of business which do not now use the wires to use them at times of the day when they are not crowded with business. Only ten per cent of the business is now on social matters—the same proportion that Belgium had at the high rates. At low rates fifty-nine per cent of the Belgium business is on social matters; and from the habits and character of our people it is natural to suppose a like result will follow the causes. The ordinary mercantile correspondence is now generally written in the afternoon and transmitted by the night mails. When the telegraph shall be made an ordinary means of communication, with reduced night rates, this mercantile correspondence will be transmitted by telegraph. If the proposed rates, twenty five cents for a message transmitted a thousand miles at night, are not low enough to induce merchants to use the wires the rates must be reduced until the business is increased. Great reduction in the expenses will be effected by the removal of competition.

It had been said as an objection to the bill that $250 a mile was too much to be paid for many of the lines, and that they could be purchased at very much less value and turned into the Postal Telegraph Company at a large profit. To this it may be replied that among the corporators are gentlemen representing the various telegraph interests, who will see that other companies are not favored to their prejudice; and besides every contract must be made subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, and therefore no great or improper profit can be made without his assent and approval of the transaction. As, by the bill, he may become a purchaser of the property at the end of five years, he will be careful to see that he does not sanction or give too large a sum for any lines of telegraph. Mr. Hubbard said they had been told that Mr. Orton's policy would be decided by his observation of the working of the English system. That system works favorably, and yet the gentleman opposes the bill. The only reason for this can be that he expects the English system will be a success, and through his friends will ask the government in another year to adopt the English system, with the English rule of damages, which, according to his report, will give to his company $65,000,000 instead of $25,000,000, the amount proposed to be paid under the Postal bill. He therefore favors the bill of General Washburne, introduced at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. Orton interrupted saying he did not favor that bill, but that if either system was to be adopted he preferred that of the postal telegraph, as being better adapted to this country than the English system.

Mr. Hubbard, resuming, said that Mr. Orton in his remarks on the English system gave his reasons why he believed, although it might succeed there, it would not succeed here. There the operators are selected and promoted on account of merit and pensioned when old age overtakes them. Here, if the government system be adopted, the operators and employés would be chosen for political considerations, not simply on account of merit in their department of business. The postal telegraph system, on the other hand, proposes to adopt the present telegraph lines with their officers, operators and employés, because they can perform their business better than any others. For the office business they will employ the post offices of the country. The system does not propose to incorporate any new department or any new bureau of the government, but merely to adapt itself to the existing arrangements of the Post Office Department. It is believed the Post Office Department has the right and should avail itself of the last discoveries of the means of transmitting the correspondence of the people, and that the people have the right to have their correspondence transmitted by the slow mails or by the lightning mail as they may elect. Letters and telegrams will each be received by the same clerks in the Post Office, each transmitted by contract, one by railroad and the other by telegraph to the office of its destination, to be delivered through the instrumentality of the Post Office.

The discussion occupied about two hours and was listened to with great apparent interest by the members of the committee and several gentleman who were in attendance.

THE CHARTER IMBROGLIO.

Some More Light on the Subject.

The New Programme Approaching Completion—An Election for Mayor in May—Radical Changes in the Organization of City Departments.

The councils of the city Charter managers were continued yesterday with unabated activity, and considerable progress was made in the arrangement of the new programme. It is now regarded as certain that the draft of the proposed instrument will be completed by to-morrow, though it may not be presented to the Legislature before Wednesday. The utmost secrecy is attempted by the framers of the charter respecting their plans, and it is intended to keep the public in entire ignorance of their operations until the details are officially announced in the Legislature; but the HERALD has gained possession of most, if not all, of the principal points considered agreed upon, and which may be briefly summed up as follows:—

AN ELECTION FOR MAYOR

is designed by the new Charter to be held in May. This officer, it is expected by the Charter managers, will be fully committed before his nomination to the identity of each one of the important appointments which he may be empowered to make in the city departments, most of which are to be filled by him, subject to the concurrence of the city councils. It has not yet been decided to what extent he shall be vested with appointing power, as the organizations of several of the departments are still under consideration.

THE CITY COUNCILS

are to remain in their present condition. The Charter offered in the Legislature on the last week, as will be remembered, provided that the Board of Aldermen should consist of fifteen members to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,

which the Charter now before the Legislature was intended to abolish, is to be continued; but it has not yet been agreed upon as to the manner of electing it. The question under consideration is whether the Board shall consist of one member elected from each ward or one from each Assembly district or three from each Senatorial district.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

are to be elected instead of being appointed by the Mayor, as was proposed by Charter No. 1.

THE CROTON BOARD

and Street Commissioners, which Charter No. 1 was to consolidate into a department of public works, are to be continued separate as at present.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS

are not to be affected in any respect by the new programme.

THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

are to be elected and called judges of elections, and shall consist of two in each election district, so as to invariably secure one inspector to the minority.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD,

which Charter No. 1 provided should remain as at present constituted, it is proposed shall consist of one member from each ward, to be elected.

The above mentioned departments are disposed of by the Charter managers to the extent just indicated, though a few unimportant changes may yet be made with some of them. The other departments of the city government will probably be classified to-day. Senator Creamer is in charge of the drafting of the Charter, in conjunction with prominent political leaders in the city, and expresses the belief that the whole matter will be disposed of by the Legislature this week. Meanwhile the Regency are not idle, but are quietly mustering their forces and will make it lively in Albany over some features of the coalition programme.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1870.

The Georgia Question—The Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have unanimously agreed upon a report upon the resolution of Mr. Ferry recently referred to them in relation to Georgia. They do not recommend any further legislation, but say there were irregularities in the organization of the present Legislature. They decide that the terms of the Governor and members of the Legislature commenced in 1868. The report is considered favorable to Messrs. Hill and Miller, although the committee make no special recommendation in regard to the Senatorial question.

The Case of Major Stewart.

Major E. H. Brooks, Paymaster, has been ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas, to testify before a court for the trial of Major Isaac Stewart, Paymaster, and will take with him all the documentary evidence pertaining to the case.

The Gold Panic Report.

The Committee of Banking and Currency hold another meeting to-morrow to consider the report concerning the gold panic, already prepared by General Garfield, their chairman.

The Sales of Gold to be Continued During March.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sale of $1,000,000 of gold and the purchase of $1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks during the month of March, on account of the sinking fund, or a sale of $2,000,000 of gold in all. Also to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each alternate week for the special fund.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER IN NEWARK.

During the month of February, 1869, Christian Tasche, a respectably connected, and at one time well to do resident of Newark, N. J., was arrested by the authorities of that place on a charge of having forged the name of another Newarker named Jacob Werner to a note for several hundred dollars. After the usual examination he was duly committed for trial, but on the way to the county jail in company with other prisoners Tasche gave his custodian, officer "Tall" Scott, the slip, and succeeded in eluding subsequent capture notwithstanding that every effort was used to overhaul him. Yesterday, however, the police got wind of his being in town, and last evening detectives P. C. Smith and Charles Becker captured him at No. 100 Newark street, the residence of his family. He is a tall, respectable looking man of about forty-six years of age.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Dawes' Opening Speech at Nashua.

His Review of the Two Party Records—The Differences in Economy—Result of His Late Exposure of the Estimates in Congress—General Grant Seconding His Efforts to Reduce the Expenditures—Economy and Retrenchment to be the Ruling Policy of the Administration.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 27, 1870.

The chief feature of the political campaign in New Hampshire thus far has been a speech delivered last evening by Mr. Dawes, the Massachusetts Congressman, who has recently distinguished himself as an advocate of administrational economy. He spoke before an audience which completely filled the City Hall and defined his position and that of his party very plainly. Mr. Dawes began as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The justification of a stranger in accepting the urgent invitation of your faithful and able Representative in Congress to address that citizens of his own town upon the eve of a State election is found in the fact that so delicately is adjusted the poise of this government that a ballot dropped in a box in New Hampshire tells upon the material and moral interest of the whole nation—upon the iron interest in Pennsylvania, the interests of the farmer in Iowa, the cotton planter in Georgia or Alabama—as much as a ballot dropped into the box in Pennsylvania or Iowa or Georgia or Alabama does, and, therefore, without further apology for what would otherwise seem an interference in a mere local election, I have come to answer as well as I may this renewed appeal of the democratic party to the people of this country, made here in New Hampshire at first, and to be repeated again in other States, to be restored to that confidence and power which ten years ago in the nation and nearly twenty years ago in this State, upon solemn trial and judgment, the people of the country took from them.

THE ALLIES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

I say democratic party. I am well aware that here, as in all other States, but manifested, I understand, here rather more prominently just now than usual, there are allies of the democratic party fighting under other names and other organizations; but such is the nature of political administration that really and substantially there can be in this land but two parties, and he that is not for the party that has upon itself the responsibility of the administration of public affairs is against it. I do not mean to say that all those who may be for a time drawn away by the attraction of new names or new promises are consciously and wittingly putting themselves in the position of those who are intent upon weakening and destroying the power of the republican party. I know there are many honest, worthy men who are for a time drawn away thus, but if they come to reflect upon the nature of their politics they will see that all who draw against the republican party must draw and tend together, and will ultimately and certainly drop into the arms of the democratic party, whether they so intend or not, as an infant drops into the lap of its mother and will never mistake who its mother is. Therefore, I have to say that it is the democratic party resorting to new means and new efforts and new devices under a different name. We have but to look at the cause of discussion, as I saw it in the newspapers to-day, in the case of those who are asking you to leave the organization of the republican party, to see how they treat subjects and questions of public concern and dwell upon nothing except that in which they are in common with the democratic party—(applause)—and discourse upon those topics and subjects in which they have no difference with the democratic party, conscious that with that party they are at work and by that party they are countenanced and nursed and supported, as from necessity they must be. Whatever of reform men have at heart must be worked out through the two great political parties into which this nation is divided, whatever the reforms may be, whether it be that of economy, that of temperance or elevating and enlightening the laboring classes; and it becomes us who are striving to act intelligently, patriotically and conscientiously, to decide for ourselves in which of these two great political organizations and through which of them we can work our more efficiently and more effectually that which to us seems the great and crying need of the hour. I ask no man to seek to work out his ideas through the republican party unless upon careful and candid examination of the principles of that party he can see that he can better work it out to fruition and fulfilment than through the other party. It is his duty to decide between the two parties, because he can work it out through no other. I therefore propose, if you will be patient with me, to examine the claims of these parties to the confidence of the people in connection with the living issues of the day, and to answer this vital appeal of the democratic party through itself and through the new agencies which it can for the time call to its assistance.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

We have tried the democratic party through good and evil report, in times of peril, in the struggle of the nation for its very existence and in the judgment of the people it was found wanting. The record of the democratic party for the past thirty years was briefly reviewed by the speaker, and he claimed that during the war all disloyalty found its home in that party, and now the patriotic people of New Hampshire were asked to transfer to them the political power of the State. The leaders of the party had not disavowed and disowned the position they occupied during the war. They had not done penance in sackcloth and ashes. Until they did this they could not be trusted. It was upon the great question of universal manhood that the war commenced and ended. Upon which side in that great great struggle stood the party that now asked for power? The great march of this republic had been onward and upward, higher and higher. They achieved the end in the proclamation of the President that the fifteenth amendment was a part of the constitution of the land—(applause)—and all men were equal before the law and in political rights. The democratic party had not cast a single vote for human rights during the whole struggle, and were yesterday excited to the most impotent fury as it saw the triumphant walking up of a colored United States Senator to the desk to be qualified as one of its peers in that great body. The democratic party had therefore no claim on the freemen of New Hampshire for what it had done in that struggle.

THE LABOR REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Dawes next spoke of the action of the democratic party in the labor reform movement, and he claimed that it was better to furnish the industrious laborer an opportunity to achieve independence for himself by protection of home manufactures than to undertake by legislation to regulate the manner of dealing between employer and employed. The laborer had found in the democratic party his deadliest enemy. Its war had been openly upon the poor slave, and the policy of the party for the last thirty years had been to put the laborers of this country upon a level with the pauper laborers of Europe. Nothing which had for its object the elevation of the laborer could take root in such a soil. It any man was won off from the republican party by any professions of the democratic party in aid of labor reform, he would certainly be following false lights and be led into a morass.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Is it, fellow citizens, because the democratic party will be more economical in the administration of the public affairs than the republican party has been or is likely to be that they put forth this claim for power? Nothing is so essential to public affairs as honesty and economy, and unless the republican party can answer the question that it has been economical and that it will be economical it has no right to ask further confidence at the hands of the people. And unless the democratic party has, either in its past record or in something that it holds out in the future, some encouragement to a people burdened with taxes and groaning under a debt which has been bequeathed to them by this democratic party through the war, then whatever may be the answer as to the republican party the democratic party could not be trusted. When did the democratic party have any reputation for economy in the administration of public affairs? Take its history. Go back to Mr. Pierce's administration in the time of profound peace, with no occasion for any extraordinary expenditures of public money, and how did he leave it? With an addition of some twelve millions to the debt of the nation. And what did Mr. Buchanan do? He added seventy millions more of debt. In time of profound peace, with prosperity in the land and revenues increasing and overflowing, he added seventy millions to the twelve millions of debt that existed at the end of Mr. Pierce's administration. Take this last administration, and the very last year of it, with all the resources of the country, based upon the war basis, to meet and liquidate the public debt, with every obligation upon the administration, instead of paying a dollar of the debt Johnson added six millions to it. Is there anything, then, in the history of the past of the democratic party that encourages the people to think that if the power were bestowed to their hands to-day they would be economical in the expenditure of the public money? How is it with the republican party? Have they any claim to honesty and economy in public affairs? They make short work of the account up to this day. I took it from the Treasurer's book yesterday as I state it to you.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ECONOMY.

Mr. Johnson received in the last year of his administration $368,000,000, and he incurred a debt in addition to this of $6,000,000, so that he expended in his last year $374,000,000. In the first year of General Grant's administration, with no higher rate of taxes, but, on the other hand, with reduced taxation in some particulars, he has gathered into the Treasury out of his officials' hands $394,000,000 instead of $368,000,000 from the same taxes, and instead of expending all of that in the current expenses, of this year he has paid eighty million dollars of the public debt out of it. (Applause.) So that he has had to expend only three hundred and fourteen million dollars, against a three hundred and seventy-four million dollars spent in the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration, making just the difference of sixty million dollars in one year. This is from the books. He has collected twenty-six million dollars more in this present year than Andrew Johnson did in the last year, and twenty million dollars of that is from the internal taxes of the land, not a mill higher and on some articles much lower than it was last year. Why has he collected twenty-millions more? Because there has been less of it stolen. (Applause.)

A HIT AT THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

Just let me tell you there is a good deal of difference between the politics of my own district and a Congressional district down in Brooklyn, N. Y., and you know what that difference is. There are two distilleries in my district—I wish they were not—and there are one hundred and twenty-nine in that district in Brooklyn; yet the two distilleries in my district paid more money last year into the Treasury than all the one hundred and twenty-nine in that district, and what is the reason? Because the men are brought up in my district as they are in New Hampshire, under the idea that they must pay their taxes, while there is no such idea existing down in Brooklyn. This the account current up to to-day between the administration of General Grant and that of Mr. Johnson in the last year of his administration. Now, what is the promise for the future? What is the prospect on the question of public expenditures for the next year? And upon that point I propose to speak plainly, for upon that point I have spoken plainly elsewhere. (Applause.)

THE ADMINISTRATION ACCEPTING DAWES' ESTIMATES.

It is true that the bureau offices in the several departments—and, by the way, more than half of them have been inherited from the last administration—in making their estimates for appropriations for the next year asked too much, and I took the liberty to tell men responsible for it that it was too much. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, if you want any assurance that for the remaining years of this administration, as in this year, there will be no further tendency upward, but rather downward, you will find it in the answer which the whole people made, demanding that those appropriations for next year should not be larger than the appropriations for this year, and in the unanimity of the executive branch of the government and of Congress in the work. They have been applying themselves in cutting down the appropriations for the coming year. (Applause.) There is no division. There is an earnest, conscientious effort in all branches of the government to see that there shall be not a dollar more appropriated for the next year than for this. I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself with this message to the people of New Hampshire. (Applause.) When I told him that I was coming on he told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection and economical expenditure of the money during the present year is an earnest pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. (Applause.) "Tell the people of New Hampshire," said he, "that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures—(applause)—but wherever and whenever the closest scrutiny will disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar it shall be done." General Grant is the head of a party, thank God, that can criticise itself, a party that can probe, not cover, its sores, that can grow healthy and strong by self-probing.

THE UNFORTUNATE WHITTEMORE A POLITICAL VICTIM.

What has it done this last week but take one of its own members, found to be corrupt, and drive him by a unanimous vote from the halls of Congress? (Applause.) Did you ever find the democratic party in pursuit of corruption within its own ranks, except to fatten on it? Did you ever find them hunting up those who lived on the plunder of the public treasury within their own ranks and bringing them to condign punishment? I am proud to belong to a party so conscientious of the rectitude of its intentions and the strength of its position that it can bear to have the plain truth told it by its own friends. I take the greatest pleasure in bringing to you the message of the President himself, given me yesterday that all departments and branches of the government, executive as well as legislative, are to be united in the work of reducing public expenditures.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Dawes closed by saying that a candid, fair review of what the republican party had done—had shown itself capable of doing, had given a just pledge that it would do—should make every one of the good citizens of New Hampshire stand stronger and firmer in his adherence to the principles and organization of that party. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the speaker of the evening, the President of the United States and the republican party.

Among other speakers stumping the State for the republicans are Senators Nye, Patterson and Sawyer, Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada; General C. H. Van Wyck and Representatives Cragin and Ela. Great interest is felt in the result of the election.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASSAY OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

We learn that Mr. Thomas C. Acton, late President of the Board of Police Commissioners, has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in this city to fill the place of Mr. Dunning. A few months ago Mr. Acton resigned his Police Commissionership because of ill health and retired to Connecticut, where we are glad to say he recovered much of his former vigor. The energy and capacity of Mr. Acton are well known, and we have no doubt that he will perform the duties of his new office in a thorough and acceptable manner.

A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

The Nineteenth precinct police last night reported to the Central Police Office that the body of an unknown man was discovered floating on the east side of Blackwell's Island. He is described as thirty years of age, low size, with a scar on the throat and the right eye; the right arm is deformed. The body is dressed in a blue sack coat, grey vest, black cloth pants, and wears short brown hair and moustache. The body was sent to the dead house on Blackwell's Island. A gentleman called upon Inspector Jameson at the Central Office yesterday and reported that a person answering this description had left his house on Friday, leaving a letter behind declaring that his intention was to commit suicide, and requesting him to accept of his effects, including a gold watch, as a gift. Inspector Jameson could not be found last night, and consequently the name of the deceased could not be obtained.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Suesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Subscriptions received in Paris by Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	6 37	Moon rises..morn	5 52
Sun sets.....	5 51	High water....eve	7 34

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	March 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	March 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	March 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	March 5	Havre	58 Broadway.
Erin	March 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Union	March 5	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
India	March 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Paraguay	March 12	London	55 Broadway.
France	March 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	March 12	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
Colorado	March 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	March 19	Havre, &c.	58 Broadway.
America	March 19	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 27, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Greene, Liverpool Feb 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse and 320 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Feb 24, lat 42 20, lon 58 19, passed steamship Java, hence for Glasgow; 27th, 154 miles E of Sandy Hook, steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same day, 152 miles E of do, steamship England, do for do; 119 miles E of do, steamship Celtic, do for London.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New Orleans Feb 18, via Havana 22d, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Crescent City, Norton, New Orleans Feb 20, at 8 AM, and the bar at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans Feb 20, at 8 AM, and the bar at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers, to H R Cromwell & Co. Feb 24, 200 miles N of New Orleans bar, saw steamship Lodona, from New Orleans for New York; 25th, at 8.30 AM, 25 miles N of Hatteras, passed steamship Colombia, hence for Havana.

Steamship Flag, Starkey, Fernandina Feb 26, with mdse and passengers, to the Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, 65 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston, Feb 24, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with mdse and passengers, to Jas Hand. Had strong gales, with heavy head sea, all the passage.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, NC, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Bark Dacre (Br), Groundwater, Amoy, Oct 27, with tea, to E Parmelee & Co—vessel to order. Passed Anjier Nov 15, Cape of Good Hope Dec 26, and crossed the Equator Jan 24, in lon 37 W. Had fine trades to lat 22 N; since strong NW and W gales.

Bark Com DuPont (of Searsport), Mathews, Havana, 12 days, with sugar, to Simon de Visser—vessel to R P Buck & Co. Had heavy W and NW gales, and was 8 days N of Hatteras.

Bark G W Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana, 13 days, with sugar and melado, to Jas E Ward & Co. Was 7 days N of Hatteras, with strong W gales.

Brig Thos Turull (of New Haven), Thompson, Mayaguez, PR, 14 days, with sugar and molasses, to L W & P Armstrong. Had fine weather to lat 34; since strong N and W gales; 6 days N of Hatteras.

Brig Teviot (Br), Alkema, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar and molasses, to J P Whitney & Co. Was 8 days N of Hatteras, with heavy NW and W gales.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, New Bedford

EUROPE.

Premier Gladstone's Treatment of the Irish Land Question and His Cabinet Plan of Cure.

Crime, Political Agitation and a Fatal Colliery Explosion in Great Britain.

The O'Donovan Rossa Said to Have Been Again Flogged.

The American "Party" in the Papal Council.

The steamship Nevada, Captain Green, of Williams & Guion's line from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown the 17th of February, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing from England.

Captain S. Osborn received the following telegram late on Monday night, February 14:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 14—3:50 A. M.—The Great Eastern and Chiltern left at eight o'clock this morning. They proceeded immediately. The splice to the shore ends is finished. The tests of cable are most satisfactory.

The Governor of Bombay telegraphs from Malabar Point, February 14, 7:38 P. M., as follows:—

Laying of cable most prosperously commenced. Please so communicate the following to Captain Sherard Osborn:—"The splices were completed at five P. M. under weigh, and paying out. All going well."

A great robbery of diamonds and jewelry took place February 15 at Sir Robert Napier's. The burglars entered Lady Napier's bedroom while the family were at dinner. Sir Robert gave the alarm, but the thieves escaped. A dressing case was opened and jewelry to the amount of several thousand pounds sterling taken away.

The Birmingham papers are "enabled to publish" the latest mail news concerning the health of Mr. Bright. Since his removal to Norwood his health has steadily improved, but it was feared that, under circumstances the most favorable, Mr. Bright would not be able to appear in the House of Commons for some weeks.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 16th inst. reports:—

Lord Derby has seen broken silence in the House of Lords. It is a good sign that he spoke in the first important debate of the session, and it is a still better sign that he spoke very wisely. The topic was our colonial relations.

The Thames was so blocked with ice on the 16th of February that navigation was almost suspended.

ROME.

Progress of the Council—The Archbishop of Baltimore and a Third Party—Platform of the Middle Men on Infallibility—Deaths and Departures Homeward—Holy Candles—May Do Better in the Future—Hope of a Dissolution By Natural Heat—The Art Exhibition.

ROME, Feb. 12, 1870.

On the 3d inst. again the general congregation of the Council held a meeting at St. Peter's. But although the fathers discuss a great deal they decide but very little.

The event most worthy of mention lately is certainly the formation of a third party, headed by Monseigneur Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, whose policy will be to steer a middle course with respect to the disputed dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility, between the ultra Romans, who favor it, on the one hand, and the liberal Catholics, represented by the French and German bishops, who follow Monseigneur Dupanloup and Cardinal Rauscher on the other. Like the *pro* and *anti* infallibilists, the middle men have drawn up their *postulatum* also. In this document the signatories express their conviction that the personal infallibility may be safely treated of in the Council, but they would wish the Assembly to limit its action to a declaration of censure against whoever shall profess erroneous doctrines touching the Pope's primacy—against those who maintain that "while they owe an external veneration for the decrees of the Roman Pontiff, they are by no means obliged to yield the internal assent of their hearts and minds"—against those who see nothing impossible in the Pope's opinion differing from that of the bishops, thus morally severing the head of the Church from the body and members—and against those who maintain that the Pope may occasionally condemn some proposition from the mere fact of not having thoroughly understood it.

So far the third party seeks to maintain the spiritual prestige of the rope without going to the extreme measure of deifying him. It assumes as the head and front of its position "the unerring prerogative of the Roman Pontiff, together with the infallibility of the Church." But it does not consider possible or advisable the disjunction of these two attributes, any more than it would be possible for a human head and body to function separately from and independently of each other.

This seems to be the only practical compromise between the two extreme parties, and it is evident that many bishops who have not hitherto positively given their adherence to the *postulatum*, for or against the dogma, as well as many others who have already enlisted under one banner or the other, will be glad to become recruits in the Archbishop of Baltimore's spiritual battalion, which, at the outset, was principally composed of fathers speaking either English or Spanish.

It is evident that, with so many clashing interests and opinions to be reconciled on one single head of the matters to be discussed and decreed by the Council, it is not to be expected that the entire proceedings of the assembly can be completed within the proposed period.

The fathers of the Church who have come to attend the Ecumenical Council are, or rather were, 770 in number; but of these seven have died and four have returned home with the full approbation of the *judices excusationum*. The seven deceased are Cardinals de Reisach and Pentini and five bishops; one Gallican (Premyslia), one Italian (Foligia), two South American (Panama and Vera Cruz) and one French (Tarbes). The four departed are the Archbishop of New Orleans and the bishops of St. Boniface (Canada), Assyra (Turkey in Asia), and Axyndea, *in partibus*. Of the original 770 there were 764 fathers of the Latin rite, 48 Austrians and Hungarians, 84 French, two Scotch, 15 English, 12 Germans, 20 Irish, 276 Italians and Papal subjects, 41 Spanish, 61 subjects of the Sultan, 113 Americans, of whom 45 are from the United States. These figures show that the Italians form a good part of the Council, and would be just about half if the eighty sees now vacant in the kingdom of Italy had been represented. The Court of Rome always retained a majority in preceding Councils by such a mass of bishops under its immediate influence, but now-a-days that influence has diminished spiritually and still more temporally since an hour's ride on the Ancona railway takes the traveller from the Eternal City out of the limits of the Sovereign Pontiff's civil jurisdiction.

Yesterday the Pope went through the customary splendid ceremony of blessing and distributing to the ecclesiastical, civil, military and diplomatic dignitaries, including crowned heads or royal princes when present, the wax candles, gilt and illuminated torches, four or five feet long, which gave to this annual mass the name of "Candelora." With upwards of 100 more bishops than usual to give candles to it may be imagined what a consumption of wax there was yesterday morning.

But there was no subsequent public session of the Ecumenical Council, as it was understood there would have been if the fathers had been at all of the unanimous mode of thinking hitherto so lauded in the Catholic Church. It is now thought that the next public session will be on the 25th of March, another grand festival of the Madonna; but if Cardinal Bilio's deputation of revision does not soon make the propositions *de fide* smoother for the consciences of the there will be no canons voted, and consequently no decrees ready to be publicly announced by the Supreme Pontiff to the Catholic world.

It appears singular that with such an example of the working of this Ecumenical assembly Monseigneur Stressmayer should have proposed the convocation of regular Ecumenical Councils every ten years. German newspapers affirm that he did so in one of the general congregations held at the beginning of last week; but I do not credit the report, although certainly a similar suggestion occurs in Monseigneur Maret's celebrated work on the subject. What renders the operations of the deputation *de fide* so slow in the remodeling of the rejected propositions is the diversity of opinion between the twenty-four members of that commission. It is a freely elected body, and therefore does not submit entirely to the control of the cardinal President, Bilio, named by the Pope.

The Council is not unanimous, nor are the deputations either, so that the Ecumenical business drags on wearily and undecidedly, and when the summer heats give the Pope a fair excuse for dismissing his venerable brethren *pro tempore* no doubt a great proportion of them, especially those whose missions or dioceses are situated beyond the easy access of European railways, will shake off the dust of their feet against the Eternal City and take their departure, with the firm resolution of having nothing more to do with the Vatican Council.

The general congregation which has lately been discussing matters connected with ecclesiastical discipline has now come to the weighty topic of "the Church and her rights." If the personal infallibility has proved a gordian knot as yet to the assembled fathers, this new argument will not be less thorny, for out of it will doubtless grow the whole series of discordant dissensions inseparable from the consideration of the relations between Church and State at the present age.

The Exhibition of Objects of Catholic Art and Industry is now in a state of active preparation, and exhibitors are already taking possession of their stalls and making arrangements for their respective show of wares. French manufactures will be predominant. One hundred and fifty cases have already arrived from Marseilles, and Lyons silks and jewelry will shine pre-eminent, as will glass from the manufactories of Maréchal at Metz, and Didron at Paris. Some fine specimens of the latter are on the possession of Cardinal Antonelli. The exhibition is to open on the 15th of this month. The prices of admission are fixed at five francs on Thursdays only, for a view without pushing or crushing; one franc on other week days, and one-half franc on Sundays and festa days. The official catalogues will be published in Italian and French.

ENGLAND.

Premier Gladstone's Speech on the Irish Land Question—The New Platform of Territorial Lease Resolution.

In the House of Commons on the 16th of February—as already briefly announced by the cable—Mr. Gladstone, rising to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, said that twelve months had not yet fully passed since it was his duty to submit to the House a measure of the greatest consequence and difficulty with reference to the Church of Ireland. At that time he stated that that important question did not embrace all the legislation that they had in contemplation for the contentment and prosperity of Ireland, but that there lay behind it a still more difficult and equally important question affecting the social condition and welfare of the general portion of the Irish people. He did not disguise from himself that the difficulties of this question had been greatly aggravated by the delay that had taken place. But that was unavoidable, and he trusted that in the end it would be found to have conduced to a more satisfactory and permanent settlement of the question. It had long been under the attention of Parliament, for it was in 1835 that Mr. Sharman Crawford first brought it under the notice of the House. In 1845 Sir R. Peel was struck with the statement made by Mr. Crawford, when he again brought it forward, the result being that a commission was appointed which elicited much valuable information, and a bill brought forward in 1848 by the late Lord Derby as the organ of the conservative government of Sir Robert Peel. Most unhappy was it that the question was not then settled by a resolute effort; but for that all parties alike were equally responsible. Seeing the disastrous result of the delay which had taken place, he trusted that the question would now be dealt with in a more vigorous spirit, and that success would not fail to crown their labors. All parties he believed, now admitted the necessity of a settlement of the question; not only in this country, but the civilized world looked upon the efforts which they were now making in that spirit; and, so much had the question engrossed the attention of the public, that not only members of that House, but every man of eminence in public life or literature had lately devoted their best time and leisure to a solution of that vexed question—but not in a party spirit, but with the desire to effect a satisfactory solution of it. One good result had been certainly attained, for the Irish people must see that the English Parliament did not grudge one year or four years, if by so doing they could attain a better and more satisfactory knowledge of the subject, and provide the better for its settlement. Such prejudices lingered, and it was with those that their chief difficulty even now existed. He deemed that the agrarian outrages which had excited so painful a sensation lately ought not to be attributed to that question; for, on inquiry, it would be found that they were less frequent in the agricultural counties, and not at all prevalent in the purely Celtic ones. The occupation of the land in Ireland, as founded upon tenure, was altogether different in its spirit and tenure to that in England and Scotland. The country was full; in England it was not so. In Ireland the landlord generally differed from the tenant in politics and religion. He did not find the capital required, and the improvements were effected by the tenant and not by the landlord. In Ireland the landlord was in most cases an absentee; but the worst feature of all was that in Ireland the law, in the absence of an agreement, did not recognize the right of the tenant to anything that he had put in the ground; but in every county in England that right was recognized by custom; and that state of things was further aggravated in Ireland by the tradition that the soil belonged to the whole people and had been taken from them by conquest and confiscation. It was, therefore, idle to maintain that the law, although ostensibly so, was practically the same in England and in Ireland. He then pointed out, with great emphasis, the natural effect when the loss of hardly-effected improvements—if they came to be evicted even for legitimate reasons, although in some cases could not fail to have on the temper of the Irish peasant—[cries of "No, no"], he, for one, should be sorry to be so tried when he saw swept away all the labor and value of past years. Since 1800, while the value of labor in Ireland had been almost stationary, the cost of subsistence had greatly increased. The abolition of the corn laws, so great a boon to the English public, had not been so to the Irish occupier. Wheat was less in price, but that was his great resource from the market; while the cost of oats and potatoes, on which he lived, had materially increased. The result was that the progress which had been previously making place had been checked since 1846; and it really came to this, that although they had been legislating for Ireland during the last half century with the most benevolent intentions, as regarded that country they had really effected little for the social and national improvement of the small occupier and the peasant. He reviewed the character of the legislation since the Union. As affecting the subdivision of the land and the tenure upon which it was held the acts of 1778 and 1829 had greatly aggravated the evils which existed, and that, too, was the effect of the Incumbered Estates Court, which had for its object the great and indispensable object of getting rid of the impoverished proprietors who had previously existed over a great proportion of the country. Under that act the estates were sold with the improvements which had been effected by the occupiers, and not by the ruined landlord, who got the benefit of the labor and outlay of his tenants. Thus it was that their very remedies, with the best intentions, had operated prejudicially to the cultivator of the land; and so indirectly had been the operation of the Poor law, while the remedy of emigration—valuable as long as it was voluntary and free, but when it was compulsory on one who wished to stay, who was passionately attached to the land—under these circumstances it was but another word for banishment, and a country so situated did not deserve and would never get the affection of those so treated by it. Still it was true that for ninety-eight years they had been incessantly legislating for the benefit of Ireland. They had abolished all civil and religious disabilities; they had endeavored to place Ireland upon an equality with England; but still after all it was doubtful whether the social condition of the Irish people was materially better. This was a startling paradox. In only one thing had they done good—they had placed within the reach of the Irish peasant a national system of education. But education without the removal of social grievances only made the sense of them more embittered. The effect of new statutes intended to settle this question had been hurtful, for they unsettled the old relations, and, by the changes introduced into the law, had introduced new processes, of which the practical effect—although not intended to be so—had been ready for the advantage of the landowners. Parliament was, therefore, now being called upon to deal seriously and radically with this question; and they must bear in mind that the result of their legislation, hitherto beneficial as it was intended to be, had really been harsh and hurtful to the occupier and peasant. He would now explain what the propositions of the government were. They did not intend to ask Parliament to interfere merely to reverse the previous prescription—that in the absence of a contract the occupation was from year to year. They did not intend to interfere with the most perfect freedom of contract; unless, indeed, as had been the case in certain manufactures in England, it was necessary to do so *for the benefit of the weaker party*, who could not, from his circumstances, enter into a fair bargain. In Ireland there was a great demand for land, and a great desire to make large farms; so that the freedom of the Irish peasant and occupier to enter into a contract was only a nominal one. The great evil of Ireland was insecurity of tenure. This was pointed out years ago by the Devon Commission. It not only interfered with his comfort, but paralyzed his efforts and his industry. For years he had been excited by the hope that his condition would be ameliorated; and it was not wonderful that after so long a period he had at last become despondent and depressed. He did not wish to confound security of tenure with perpetuity. By security he meant enough to enable a man to enjoy the fruits of his outlay and industry, but not a transfer to him of the rights of property. Perpetuity of tenure was the expropriation of the landlord; and if they established a rate of rental according to the value of the produce, the landlord would have a fair claim to compensation, for which he was afraid that the only source available would be their old familiar friend, the consolidated fund. He examined into the result of this, which would reduce the landlord to a mere State pensioner, and the State had an undoubted right to do so if it was for the public good. This plan would secure to the occupier the right of the holding as long as he paid a fair rental, to be fixed either by the value of the produce or a State tribunal; but it would reduce the landlord to the state and condition of the fundholder receiving a certain income for the land, while it would destroy his social status, and all the rights and duties which devolved upon him as the owner of land. He could not think that this would be a social revolution, absorbing wealth and property from all social duties, and increasing that lounging class which possessed money and nothing else. The occupiers and peasantry of Ireland, although a most important class, were not the whole people of the country, and he did not believe that it would be for the benefit of the whole to transfer to them all the proprietary rights of the soil. Perpetuity in this sense would destroy all energy and enterprise; it would lock up all the soil, and at length cause most strange and anomalous results, so that in a short time Parliament would have to deal with a still more difficult and aggravated Irish land question. There were circumstances in Ireland which justified exceptional legislation, but the perpetuity of tenure in Ireland must result in perpetuity of tenure in Scotland and England. The only reason for it would be that it would be good for the parties themselves, but the results of the perpetual and very long leases in Ireland was by no means favorable, they had therefore to deal with security of tenure—not perpetuity—and to effect this they ought, to some degree, trench upon the privileges of the landlords—privileges the abuse of which, he was sorry to say, had been the most painful source of all the crime, agitation and disaffection of Ireland. In Ulster the tenure was secure in the rest of Ireland it was insecure. In Ulster the rents had, with stability of tenure, in the last ninety years more than trebled, but in the rest of Ireland, where the power of the landlord was the greatest, and the tenant the least secure, it had not even doubled. In England, where the power of the landlord was less than it was in Ireland, the value of the land rents in the same period had increased threefold; but in Scotland, where, owing to the general prevalence of leases, the tenant was the most secure of all, and the landowner had the least power, the value of the land had sextupled. He pointed out that the manufactures of Ulster had not tended to increase the agricultural value of the land, while that province was greatly poorer in natural resources than any of the other three. The government did not intend to give effect to this or that doctrine or this or that theory, whether the tenancies would be longer or shorter, whether the holdings should be large or small, or whether the improvements should be made by the landlord or the tenant. They wished to be guided by experience, to take the circumstances of Ireland as they found them, and, guided by experience, make the best of them. The bill would deal with the occupation and with the acquisition of land. First, with respect to the acquisition of land, it would have to be dealt with as regarded the owner and the purchaser; but the whole of the provisions would not be contained in this bill, but another bill, which would extend to England and Scotland as well as Ireland, and embrace such points as the facility of transfer and disposal of land in cases of intestacy. All the other provisions of the bill would refer exclusively to Ireland, while the first provision, as regards the owners, would relate to the powers of limited owners with respect to lease and sale, and assistance would be given by loans of public money to occupiers disposed and able to purchase from the landlord who wished to introduce this practice on his estate. It would only apply in cases in which the tenants were willing to buy and landlords to sell, and he had not been very sanguine as to this provision being extensively used until he heard of a case of the country on the Waterford estate, which they were anxious to buy up. This privilege would be confined to the occupiers, but a relaxation would be allowed in case of occupiers combining to purchase, but not able to buy the whole estate. If they could buy four-fifth of it, assistance by loan would be given to other parties, not occupiers, to reclaim waste land by making roads and erecting buildings upon it. The management of the loans would be entrusted to the Board of Public Works in Dublin, whose duty it would be to see that a fair case was made out for it and that the public was amply secured for its advance. The next point was the still more important one of compensation; but first of all he had to state that the new law would be administered by a distinct judicial machinery, which would be twofold—the Court of Arbitration and the Civil Bill Court, as they were called in the bill. The former would be a court voluntarily constituted, invested with powers to enforce the law; the latter would be the civil side of the Court of Sessions. But there would be powers to reserve cases for a higher tribunal, which would consist of the judges of assize, and for this assizes would, if necessary, be held three times a year. This court would also reserve cases for what was called in the bill the Court of Land Cases, in Dublin, which would be constituted from the judges of the superior courts of common law and equity, and this court would be invested with very great powers and latitude. He now came to the question of tenant right, of which they had four kinds to consider; the first was the Ulster system, the second was the customary right which prevailed in certain parts, but not the definite character of the Ulster system; the third was the large class of occupiers who had no protection whatever, and the fourth was the case in which the landlords, sensible of the evil which prevailed, had voluntarily granted leases, either in the English or Scotch fashion or in the Irish fashion, for periods of long duration, without covenants as to the building and improvements by the landlord. With respect to the Ulster question, the bill would refer exclusively to holdings held for agricultural purposes, and the court would have nothing to do but, after examining the facts of each case, to stamp it with the approval of the law, subject to two exceptions—first, if the landlord having sought up the custom, and that the tenant taking the benefit of the Ulster custom, should not be entitled to the benefits of the other clauses of the bill. The other local customs were more difficult to deal with. There was general usage for the incoming tenant to make payments to the outgoing, either with or without the consent of the landlord, and it was considered only wise to recognize these customs, and the court would pay a certain regard to them. The landlord could bar these customary rights by granting a lease for thirty-one years. In the case of a great majority of occupiers who, being unprotected, felt the great evils of insecurity of tenure, they would be dealt with on a scale of damages for eviction, with limitations in case of non payment of rent. In some cases of sub-letting or subdivision there were tenants of fifty pounds value a year and in those of £100, and in cases of eviction he explained that the court would regard the nature and value of improvements effected by the tenants, which were of a very minute character. The presumption of the present law that the improvements had been made by the landlord would be reversed, but in all improvements it would be essential that they were suitable to the agricultural purposes for which the farm was let. This change would necessarily be retrospective, but no claim could be made for improvements of more than twenty years' standing, unless for permanent buildings or the reclamation of land, or if made under leases or contracts existing, and the court would consider the time and the terms on which the tenant had enjoyed the benefits. There would be no claim for improvements effected contrary to future contracts voluntarily entered into which were not required for the due cultivation of the farm and the land. The landowner, under certain limits with respect to leased lands, the government did not wish to compel, but to encourage leases so that the landlord could bar all claims for damages by giving leases for thirty-one years, except under the Ulster system; but the tenant would still have a right to compensation for permanent buildings and for the reclamation of land. In other respects the leases, as regarded the rent and the nature of the covenant, must be subject to the approval of the court in order to secure the leases being entered into upon terms of equality. Powers would be reserved to the owners to resume the ground with under leases of thirty-one years, if the tenant made the improvements; of twenty-one years, if they did it themselves. The government was reluctant to interfere with rents; but he cited cases of exorbitant rents being asked and agreed to be paid, which it was impossible could be fairly paid. Every man, Irishman or not, ought to be bound by his voluntary contracts; but, considering the state of things in Ireland, it was desirable to give the court powers to declare that in such cases the landlords were not entitled to come within the advantages of this bill. In cases of eviction the notices must be for twelve months, and not six, as now given at the last gale day of the year, and bear a stamp of 2s. 6d. value. In accordance with the report of the select committee, the county cess, in all cases of new tenancies, would be divided alike—the poor rates between the owners and occupiers; but those under the value would be at once relieved. The government were well aware that the measure was not a perfect one; but they sincerely desired the cooperation of all parties to make it so, as far as possible, during its passage through Parliament. They wish it to respect the rights of property and secure to the occupiers the due enjoyment of the fruits of industry. They had given the landlord better security for his rents and a just but qualified power of eviction, with due provisions against the great evils of sub-letting and sub-division, while to the peasant they had secured the only great boon Parliament could provide for him—the better and steamer demand for his labor. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman remarked that if, with the assistance of the house, the provisions of this bill were fairly adjusted and to the satisfaction of the Irish people, he trusted they might live to see their work prosper in their hands, and that in Ireland, which they wished to unite with England and Scotland in ties of goodwill and amity, they might find peace, order and cheerful industry diffusing their blessings from year to year, and from day to day, over a smiling land. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, in the absence of Mr. Disraeli, suggested that the discussion should be postponed till the second reading.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that he hoped the arrangements of the hon. members on both sides would permit the second reading to be taken about the 7th of March.

The bill was then read a first time.

The Wheat Crop—Fatal Colliery Explosion—News of O'Donovan Rossa, M. P.—Treasury Report.

The yield of the corn crops, says the *Mark Lane Express*, certainly confirms the worst impressions that were entertained of them—not one up to the average, and oats even below it. Barley proved much under estimate, and, as regards pulse, only winter beans were favorably reported. Of above 500 returns received 143 only returned an average of 53 above and 307 under. Taking these returns as fairly representing the whole acreage grown and deducting 53 over an average from 307 below, we have 241 left, or nearly one-half in this position, which, representing 1,771,578 acres at one-fourth each, shows as many acres short of an average crop. This brings the yield to the low estimate of 11,000,000 quarters.

An explosion of fire-damp took place at Morfa collieries, near Neath. The bodies of several men were recovered, and upwards of twenty men remained in the pit. The coal seams were on fire, and the danger of a second explosion considered imminent. Messrs. Vivian & Son, to whom the pit belongs, state that, as far as ascertained, thirteen men are killed and twenty injured.

Mr. Candlish, M. P., will move the reappointment of the Abyssinian Committee on Friday next.

The Prince and Princess of Wales honored the Olympic theatre by their presence.

A newspaper correspondent has been informed, "on trustworthy authority," that it having been reported that O'Donovan Rossa had been guilty of insubordination, he lately received ten lashes in prison.

The Treasury issued a return of the receipts and payments out of the exchequer, between April 1, 1869, and February 12, 1870, and announce that a similar account will hereafter be published weekly in the London *Gazette*. The statement shows an increase in the receipts as compared with the same period last year of £467,709, and the payments are less than those of last year by £258,998.

IRELAND.

Sedition—Trade "Strikes"—Tenant Right—Radicalism.

Our reports from Ireland of February 16, state as follows:—

A man named Daly has been arrested at Waterford for singing the seditious song of "Rory of the Hill."

The roughers are still on strike at the Beesbrook Mills, Newry; and the house of Owen O'Callaghan, carter for the Spinning Company, was attacked on Sunday night, the windows broken, shots fired, and O'Callaghan threatened that if he continued work he would be again visited.

A great tenant right meeting has been held at Toome, near Derry, when 4,000 persons were present, and a resolution was passed that the government should confer on the people of Ireland both the means and the power to purchase back their soil at its value.

The Dublin Amnesty Committee have resolved not to give a public reception to the released Fenians from Australia, but they are to be respectably received and suitably entertained.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Vienna is to have a statue of Schiller, and Gratz one of the Archduke John of Austria.

The aged Emir Schamyl has left St. Petersburg for Mecca, where he intends to pass the remainder of his days.

M. Emile de Girardin, editor of *La Liberté*, has been appointed one of the commissioners for the reorganization of the municipality of Paris.

Baron Adolphe de Rothschild recently fought a duel at Monaco, respecting some racing matters, and wounded his adversary in the arm.

The King and Queen of Greece are to visit Denmark and Russia in the spring, and Prince John of Glucksburg, the King's uncle, will act as regent during their absence.

The Bombay *Government Gazette* reports that in India there are 8,253,000 acres devoted to cotton culture, showing an increase of thirty per cent during the year 1869.

The Shah of Persia has appointed Mr. Nazare as Ambassador to Paris. This gentleman is a Christian, and the first one that has ever filled an official position under the Persian government.

The International Railroad Conference that has been held at Munich has been dissolved, owing to the impossibility to finish its labors. A new meeting will be convoked at an early date.

It is reported that the Prussian government has sequestrated the sum of 100,000 thalers, being an investment made by the ex-King of Hanover in an iron foundry near Osnaburg.

SERVANT GAL-ISM.

How Jobs Are Put Up—Intelligence Offices as Aids to Burglars—Suggestions for the Legislature—The Case of Emma Bloom.

It is an axiom generally received as true by the lowest but governing class in New York that villany is blamable only when it is found out; that honor is merely sentiment and honesty an idle word. In its progress upward or in its descent toward the lowest strata of society this dogma of the incorrigibles has left its mark. The will of the mob is universally respected; the protest of the quiet citizen is tolerated while it is sneered at. Complaints are frequently made through the press that through the loose relations that exist in political matters the proper domestic observances between employer and servant are disregarded. The hired help, whether native or foreign, regards his or her employer as a person to bleed, and acts accordingly. Seeing the general public fleeced to the tune of thousands of dollars Melissa and Biddy have no qualms of conscience in despoiling their employers to small amounts.

The system of employing servants is utterly wrong. Prostitutes tired of the monotonous work of the street, woman hardened in crime, girls lost to shame, but having a purpose in view, seek for domestic employment. The means are ready to their hands. For the outlay of a few dollars they are able to obtain a number of recommendations and to gain the active assistance of persons of apparent respectability in the prosecution of their plans. The natural result is that to hundreds of houses in this city to-day there are women engaged ostensibly as servants who are as cancers in the family in which they serve, and the paramours and assistants of thieves and burglars. A great number of the foreign born and newly arrived servants are faithful to their employers; but the police assert that wherever a burglary or theft occurs they can trace it to servant gal-ism. And the reason why the police proclaim their animosity toward the "hired help" of families is that their efforts to ferret out and detect crime are generally defeated by the paramours and assistants of burglars and thieves who are employed in private houses. The intelligence offices are the foci of prostitution and thievery. In these establishments recommendations are "sealed, sold and delivered," and men and women are recommended into families. The police have no control over the matter. When a servant perpetrates a robbery and suddenly takes her departure the guardians of the peace have no clue to go upon. They do these things better in France. Since the revolution, and perhaps since the reign of the Grand Monarque, employment offices have been in Paris under the supervision of the police. No woman of bad character can possibly find an opportunity for the exercise of a burglarious act in a respectable family, and no wanton female room for breaking the peace of a household. And whenever a robbery or burglary does occur the police are generally prepared to lay their hands upon the guilty parties or their assistants. It is different here. Intelligence offices are "run" by parties who are in with thieves, and robbery and the burglaries which occur nightly are the result of arrangements made between the ruffians who "hang around" the employment offices and the girls. While the present system exists burglaries and robberies will continue. As in Paris, the police should have control of these offices and the *entrée* always. They should know who is to be employed, where and by whom; the antecedents of the women, their character and a full knowledge of the parties recommending them. Let the Legislature give this power to the police and there will be fewer crimes for the press to chronicle.

This lengthy preface leads to a case in point. A woman named Emma Bloom, but who rejoices in a dozen aliases, is now under arrest and awaiting final examination before Justice Scott, of Essex Market. She is charged by Mrs. Finck, of Brooklyn, with stealing several hundred dollars' worth of property, and a dozen other parties victimized by her are ready to testify to her dexterity in criminal transactions. Through the agency of intelligence offices she obtained places in families, won the confidence of the inmates, stayed for some time, and finally got off with considerable plunder. She is charged with crime by a large number of citizens, and it is stated by the police that her operations for the last six months have netted her $10,000, exclusive of gratuities to outsiders. The allegations against this woman are clear and precise, and are supported by affidavits; but the woman has political influence, and of course will escape the meshes of the law. She may be punished, however; but while the intelligence office system remains uncontrolled and unregulated by the police the root of the evil will be undisturbed and the plague of servant gal-ism will remain to foster crime and encourage burglary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Accounts of democratic successes at the town elections in this State continue to come in. Wyoming county elects a majority of the Board of Supervisors. Warsaw elects a democrat over a republican incumbent by a majority of ten. Order, therefore, reigns in Warsaw. Democratic victories are claimed in Attica and Bantington.

The Buffalo *Courier* states that the Collector of Customs at that port, Mr. Samuel J. Holley, does not propose to submit to official decapitation without having a show for his life. He has telegraphed that he will soon be in Washington to disprove any charges that have been made against him.

A large flock of blackbirds have just taken their flight from Washington to New Hampshire. Election March 8.

Congressmen propose a way of whipping the franking privilege around the stamps by making a special donation of the latter for their private use.

Western farmers' wives keep up their supply of chinaware by exchanging for it with peddlers all the old documents, papers, books, &c., which Representatives in Congress send home to their constituents.

The Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, in a letter, says:—"Toward the colored race let us redouble our efforts to be just, kind and forbearing. They are not the authors of our wrongs. Nine out of ten of them wish to do right. I doubt whether the same number of any other race or color of the human family could pass the same ordeals through which they have passed during the last four years and do as well as they have done. With a few wicked or deluded exceptions they will join us in bringing contempt on all these Congressional iniquities and on their authors."

EGYPT.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Progress of the Commission at Cairo.

FASHION ON THE NILE.

The Administration of Justice—International Commission for Reform—Rights and Difficulties of Foreigners—The Executive Plan of Redress—President Grant's Authority to Commissioner Hale—Sessional Progress—The Report Adopted.

CAIRO, Jan. 28, 1870.

The readers of the HERALD were fully posted as long ago as 1868 in the plans of the Egyptian government for simplifying the administration of justice in this country in cases in which Franks are concerned. The existing system is complicated and in many respects unsatisfactory. Every Consulate practically has full and complete jurisdiction, criminal as well as civil, over the people of its nation who may be resident or travelling in Egypt. For instance, if any person, native or foreigner, has a complaint against an American, he must carry his complaint to the American consul, who judges the affair; and the same with regard to the other foreign nationalities. If, on the other hand, any Frank has a complaint against a native he is practically without any adequate redress. His consul cannot help him materially. There is a "tribunal of commerce," so-called, established for the decision of commercial cases brought by Franks against natives, composed of an Egyptian presiding judge, with an equal number of Frank and native assistant judges, chosen from among the principal merchants; but this tribunal is viewed with suspicion and dislike, and most frequently the claims of foreigners are made matters of diplomatic action to be pressed by the consuls general directly upon the attention of the Egyptian government itself. From all this multiplicity of jurisdictions and uncertainty of the mode of procedure there arises the greatest confusion and a feeling of distrust which embarrasses very greatly the transaction of business. Everybody wants to be in such a position that if a lawsuit arises he shall be defendant, because in that case he will be tried by his own consul, while the preservation of public order is well nigh impossible so long as the police cannot make an arrest without the permission of the consul of the nation to which the alleged criminal belongs, and there are no regular police courts. Some of the foreign powers, notably France, Great Britain and Italy, send to Egypt consular judges, regularly trained to judicial business, who hold regular courts and devote their whole time to judicial affairs. But in the Consulates of the other Powers, of which a great many subjects are residents in Egypt, the judicial business is very apt to be neglected; it is often entrusted to subordinate officers who have no especial qualifications for attending to it, and who, at all events, incur a general suspicion of partiality in favoring their own countrymen.

Under these circumstances the Egyptian government nearly two years ago proposed a plan of reform to substitute a single new jurisdiction for all the consular jurisdictions and for the native courts in cases to which Franks are parties. The plan as at first broached met with an outcry of opposition from the Frank residents of Egypt. It received some degree of support from the British government, but was not very favorably regarded by the French government. The Egyptian government nevertheless persevered in pressing its plan upon the attention of the principal foreign Powers, and obtained the acceptance by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Prussia (or rather the North German Union), Austria and the United States, of the invitations which it addressed to those seven Powers, requesting them to send representatives to an international commission to be held in Egypt to consider the plan and suggest such modifications as would tend to make it acceptable.

All of these nations accredited their Consuls General in Egypt to attend the Conference, and some of them appointed also a second Commissioner to sit with the Consul General in the Conference. Thus Great Britain appointed to sit with Colonel Stanton, their Consul General, Sir Philip Francis, who is the Judge of their Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople; France appointed to sit with Mr. Tricon, their acting Consul General, Mr. Pietri, who is the Judge of their Consular Court at Alexandria; Austria appointed, besides their Consul General, Baron de Vasque, Aulic Counsellor, and Italy, besides their Consul General, Mr. Giacconia, Counsellor of the Royal Court of Appeal at Brescia.

The United States were represented by their Consul General, under a full power from President Grant, of which I give a copy as it left under my eye the other day:—

ULYSSES S. GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—

To all whom these presents shall come greeting:—

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, discretion and abilities of Charles Hale, Agent and Consul General of the United States in Egypt, I have invested him with full and all manner of power, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer as their Commissioner with the Commissioners of other nations in Egypt, for the purpose of taking into consideration such changes in the judicial system of that country as may affect the rights and privileges of foreigners.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Conference has held a number of meetings and has at last agreed upon a report, which has been signed by the representatives of all the governments taking part in the Conference. This report goes to the several home governments by this week's mails.

On the suggestion of the Commissioners, the Egyptian government has accepted very important modifications in the plan as originally presented. It was proposed at first by the government that the new courts should be composed partly of native and partly of Frank judges, the natives to have the majority. This is now reversed and the Frank judges are to have the majority in every court. It was proposed at first that the lower courts should be composed of three judges; at the request of the Commissioners the number of judges in these courts has been increased to five, of whom three will be Franks. There are to be three of these lower courts. There is also to be a court of appeal, which the government at first proposed should consist of five judges; it is now agreed that it shall consist of seven judges, of whom four will be Franks. The original plan of the Egyptian government stopped with the three lower courts and the Court of Appeal; but at the suggestion of the Commissioners a Court of Revision has been added, to consist also of seven judges, of whom four will be Franks. The precise attributes of this Court of Revision are left to subsequent arrangements between the Egyptian government and foreign Powers, but in a general way it is understood that it will be its function to correct mistakes which may have been made in the administration of justice in any of the lower courts or in the Court of Appeal.

The Frank judges are to be appointed by the Egyptian government, but only after consultation with the Ministers of Justice or equivalent officer, as Lord Chancellor, Attorney General or the like, of the foreign governments, and no person can be appointed without the sanction of his own government and a certificate from it that he is a fit and proper person to be judge. The Egyptian government is bound to select them, as far as possible, from among persons actually serving as judges in foreign countries or holding positions which would entitle them to be appointed judges in their own countries. The judges are to have fixed salaries paid by the Egyptian government and a permanent tenure of office; their promotion or removal (for cause only) is to be regulated entirely independently of the Egyptian government.

The judges are to appoint the officers of the court, such as clerks, interpreters and constables to serve processes, &c., and it is to have the power of removing them for misbehavior; but at the beginning the Commissioners suggest that the government may appoint these officers, subject to their removal by the court, to avoid unnecessary delay in setting the courts in operation. In any case they are to be appointed principally from Franks already accustomed to the duties they will be called upon to fulfil in connection with the courts.

The execution of sentences is to be done under the order of the courts themselves by their own officers, without any interference on the part of any administrative authority, either of the Egyptian government or of the Consulates. But as a security against mistakes, the Commissioners have exacted, and the government has agreed, that the consul of the party interested shall be notified of the day and hour when a sentence is to be executed.

The Egyptian government itself, the private household of the Khedive, those of the princes and all public functionaries and officers, are to be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts. Government officials can be prosecuted in the courts, and this without previous authority of the government; but the Commissioners say, and this is agreed to by the government, that this clause is not to be understood as exempting the government from responsibility for the acts of its officials.

Two important questions are left by the Commissioners for the decision of the home governments; first, whether the jurisdiction of the new courts shall be limited to cases

WASHINGTON PLEASURES.

RECEPTIONS AND BALLS LAST WEEK.

JAM AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1870

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

The President's last levee on Thursday evening was overwhelming in point of numbers and compared by veterans to the last one held by Andrew Johnson. At ten the doors were closed and hundreds went away without so much as seeing the inside walls of the ante rooms of the Executive Mansion. The President shows his good sense in placing his hours from eight until ten P M. The prevalent notion that prevails in fashionable circles of extending social amenities late into the night has everything intelligent against it and nothing in its favor. The desire among America is to ape foreign manners and modes and manufactories is discreditable to us. We have abundant need to be proud of our nationality, and can well afford to establish customs of our own, adhere to them and stamp them with the seal of republican nobility. Perhaps no other city in the country, in proportion to its wealth and population, can show more abundant proof of the aspirations of the people to be "Etiopean" in some way or another than this capital. The dresses must be Parisian, the furniture has been shipped from abroad; jewels gleam with oriental splendor, and everything savoring of foreign workmanship valued higher than our own admirable American mechanisms. This is all wrong. Of all our cities no one should take pride in being so completely and proudly American as this. No better opportunity can be furnished to show foreigners the extent and excellence of our skilled labor than for public men and women here to furnish their houses with American goods, in the artistic as well as substantial sense, and if the empire of fashion yields glory let Washington be the rival of Paris and American women follow in the train of the grand dames of their own republican court instead of aping the "fashions and follies" of the court of France. It is not beyond the ability of the women representatives here, judging from what one sees. It is one thing to have a gown and another to wear it right royally.

Mrs. Grant was splendid in a robe of ruby velvet, with her portly shoulders subdued under a flash of point d'Alençon, and some of the same dainty garniture about the short and small sleeves. A medallion of the President was the charm at her throat. Exhausted with fatigue upon receiving she was obliged to relinquish her place and sat apart from the throng surrounded with a few friends. The kindness of her heart expresses itself above all circumstances, as upon being told that the doors were closed against the incoming multitudes of late comers she looked pained and said, "I am so sorry. It is really too bad, after they have taken the trouble to come."

Mrs. Hamilton Fish stood near the President after Mrs. Grant retired. Her toilet was of the costliest description—a delicate mauve satin with flounces of point lace half a yard deep, and yards and yards of it a similar pattern about the waist and sleeves. Her ornaments were of old pearls and pearls—a necklace and cross of diamonds.

Tired as was the President the magnificent ovation must have warmed its heart. There can be no mistaking its popularity. He has an excellent memory, too. "I was introduced to you on Tuesday," he said, taking the hand of a certain lady upon the second introduction, and shaking it warmly in his own during the brief talk. "I have experienced nothing equal to this before," he said, standing to the visitors. He seemed good for a few minutes' talk, to be mechanically free from the eternal hand-shaking. It is matter for astonishment that men or women, after once comprehending the act of martyrdom that advances itself to the Executive Mansion, can have the persistence to indulge in presidential aspirations.

Alarmingly hot as it was it seemed to humanity in entering the White House, there was considerable fun in the crush. A continued firing of ludicrous speeches kept everybody in good humor who had room in which to laugh. "See! there goes my sash floating down the tide," exclaimed a lady, tragically, as she discovered her appendage several feet back of her. "Oh! I shall faint," cried another—and she did. A gentleman asked his lady if she ever fainted. She said no, and he exhibited much satisfaction and drew a long breath of relief.

The great inconvenience experienced by the visitors was a good deal attributable to imperfect arrangements, or rather a lack of tact on the part of some of the attendants of the White House in not establishing some rules for entering and leaving. Of course people must suffer in such a vast throng when those going out, or trying to, were opposed by those coming in, or trying to. I can only imagine a worse state of affairs had there been a fire and, as usual everybody obeyed the impulse of rushing for the door. The jam could not have been much worse.

By nine o'clock the crowd was at its height. Vestibule corridors, parlors showed a compact struggling mass of men and women. Policemen tried to keep the crowd back without avail. Men and women got on chairs, pianos or tables—indeed, upon anything that would relieve them of the press. Gentlemen who brought ladies found it impossible to join them after leaving the dressing room. Ladies were carried one way and husbands or lovers the other. Soon after nine o'clock the doors of the Executive Mansion were closed. Just before Captain Commerell and Lieutenants Pinkerton and Vinta had come in and tried to get through the crowd. They disappeared through the private entrance, but whether they ever reached the President is a question.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S DANCE.

Wonderful to state, while the President's levee was going on, with its tremendous crush and jam, another crush and jam were at Admiral Porter's elegant establishment. "The German" was the attraction here, and everybody invited, I believe, attended. There were so many to allow comfort, and there was witnessed in a marked degree a very reprehensible practice. I refer to the practice too frequently indulged, of stripping the table of flowers by those most eager to satisfy their appetites, which was exercised to a monstrous degree. While hours were necessary to enable the vast throng to reach the supper table, it required but a short space of time to witness the appropriation to private uses of its most expensive and attractive ornaments. It has certainly a very vulgar look, not to say worse, to see persons professing to be gentlemen scrambling for the decorations of the board and one would suppose that ladies would prefer to be seen entering the *salons* of fashion with purchased floral accompaniments to leaving them with bouquets rudely plucked from the table. Such scenes sometimes originate in ignorance but are too frequently participated in by many who know enough to understand the proprieties of polite society. It is time this sort of barbarism were discontinued.

MINISTER THORNTON'S PARTY

which also took place last night, was decidedly better managed in every respect. Indeed it is admitted that it was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever given in this city. The guests of course comprised to a marked degree the *crème de la crème* of the resident population to which was added nearly all the ladies and gentlemen of the several *corps diplomatique*, of the judges of the United States Court, and prominent representatives in Congress. The grand floor of the spacious mansion presented a scene of gaiety, splendor of attire and sportive society not often witnessed in the liveliest hours of this brilliant season. If it were possible for beauty and animation to fail in rendering the occasion one of great attraction and deep interest, the presence of so many persons conspicuous for their official rank social position, historic renown and intellectual distinction combined to impart a degree of animation which made each individual happy and the company luxuriously buoyant. The excellent taste which devises rather the enjoyment of guests than their numbers was never more apparent, for while one could scarcely imagine the absence of any conspicuous for rank, beauty or position, and while many strangers could be observed amid the lively assemblage, there was no such throng as precluded free and easy movement or interposed to lessen the effect of the studied, rich and tasteful attires which commanded admiration and supplied objects of ever varying interest. To those who, for the first time, were favored with invitations to the British Legation nothing appeared more delightful than the cordial gaiety and ease wherewith greetings were dispensed by Mrs Thornton, and the pains-taking efforts of the Minister and gentlemen of the Legation to contribute to the enjoyment of every guest, and none could fail to realize how consistent with real pleasure the highest social position could be rendered.

While to attempt a record of the names of the persons present would be superfluous there may, however, be mentioned, as among others, the members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Chase and daughter, and several Associate Judges of the United States Supreme Court and their wives, Senators Buckingham and niece, Cameron and daughters, Casserly and wife, Ar and Mrs Stockton, General and Mrs. Schurz Mr Drake, Mr. and Mrs Howe, Mr and Mrs Morrill, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague Mr. Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy of the House, Mr. Blaine, Mr. and Miss Beck of Kentucky; Mr. Brooks and daughter, Fernando Wood and wife, R. F. Butler and Miss Butler, Mr. Jenckes and his petite daughter Mr McCarthy, wife and Miss McCarthy, Mr. Schenck and the Misses Schenck, Mr. G. W. Scofield and wife, General Washburn and wife, and Miss Barnard, of Massachusetts, and many others.

Among the foreign legations and families were those of Prussia Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Turkey and Sweden. Among many other officers of the army and navy were Admiral Dahlgren, General Zelien, General Ricketts, General Dyer and their ladies. Of private citizens were the Riggses, Lortings, Kinneys, Carrolls, Kenneuys, and, in fact, nearly all those of fashion, wealth and position whose presence could add variety and interest to the assemblage.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Feb. 27 1870.

The absorbing feature of interest during the week was the course of the gold markets, and it is evident that

THE GOLD QUESTION

will continue to attract unusual attention in the immediate future of all the markets. The decline to 115¾ on Saturday was the result of a heavy pressure of sales beginning when gold made its first dip under 120. The very contrast between the latter figure and that at which gold had been ruling in the previous year was the stimulus to heavy purchases on all sides in the expectation among speculators that a reaction would ensue, and among the importers and the public that gold at such a price was cheap. But unfortunately for such calculations, no account was taken of other influences at work to produce a decline. The fact that with the general prosperity of the country, the reduction of the national debt and the enhancement of American credit in Europe the premium was inevitably destined to extinguishment was overlooked. With our immense exports of cotton, produce and bonds the demand for gold became limited to that arising from day to day for the payment of customs. Of the few millions of specie exported since January only a few thousand dollars have been actual shipments of American coin. The tables made up each week are delusive in showing the real extent of the deportation, for as New York is the great entrepot between Europe and the whole American Continent the item of such shipments is constantly filled with the interchange of specie between England and her colonies, France and Mexico and Spain and South America. The speculative hope of reaction has also been steadily disappointed. During the decline of the week the market was so melastic that the few "bulls" who had the courage to step in to buy for a reverse movement were either cheated entirely or rewarded with light profits. The two houses of Congress played shuttlecock with a resolution about inflation, but the results were very meagre in staying the downward tendency. Surprising as it may be to the most conservative of us, the fact is only more and more evident that the day of specie payments is not far distant. The most healthy feature in the decline has been the absence of speculative causes. Had gold dropped under a pressure of sales from the "bears" who sell gold which they have not, but hope to buy back at a lower price, resulting from their intimidation of holders, little importance could be attached to the movement and little faith invested in the permanency of the fall. But gold has dropped from natural causes. The props which held it up were undermined by the influences of enhanced national credit and broke from beneath it. Nothing but speculative influences can now put gold back again, and the only influence likely at this time to change the current is a "bear" effort to further depress the price and thus occasion an unnatural demand for the precious metal. The market is now in that state that overselling it would produce a strong reaction and defeat the speculation. The chances of the success of a "bull" movement lie only in such an oversold condition. The clearances on Saturday exhibited a marked decline from those of Friday, suggesting the inference that transactions were curtailed through a cautious apprehension of this fact.

RESUMPTION NEXT FOURTH OF JULY.

Inasmuch as the natural tendency of gold is to still lower prices, would it not be well on the part of Congress to appoint a special committee, with instructions to investigate the feasibility of resumption on the Fourth of July next, and thus put at rest the vexed question before the termination of 1870? The reasons that have been operative against specie payments heretofore are now less pointed. The great gold smash of last September has rendered our importers more than usually conservative. The only persons who could suffer are a few importers and a few of our cotton and produce merchants. The extinction of the premium between now and July 4 would tell less heavily upon the trade of the country for the reason that the great bulk of our cotton and produce has been shipped. We should thus strike the happy median line between the last of our exports in summer and the next instalment of our imports in the fall. With gold at par in the autumn a new impetus would be given to enterprise over the whole country. Capital would lose its caution and labor be in demand. A thousand and one engagements which are now in abeyance through the contingencies of a decline in gold would be entered into with promptness and spirit. The nation would resume the activity of the days before the war. The fear that prices will decline with gold is exaggerated. With gold at par we should have a thousand millions of money to set the enterprises of the whole country in operation. While we are so abundantly supplied with capital prices cannot yield so greatly as to fall back to the figures of old times. Prices have gone up all over the world. With us they are three or four times as great as before the war, because we have three or four times as much money. It is the history of the world that money becomes cheaper as countries grow older.

GOLD AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The great decline in gold has had close sympathy in the course of values at the Stock Exchange, although the influences for a decline have been counterbalanced in a measure by the ease in money and the opportunities afforded for carrying the various securities embraced in the stock list. Still the tone of the market has been feverish and unsettled and many of the list have rather sharply declined. The government market was less responsive to the weakening influences of lower gold, for the reason that with the advance of five-twenties in Europe there has been a constant drain upon the market to supply the demand for shipment. The following were Saturday night's closing prices for the government list—United States currency sixes, 111 a 111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115¼ a 116⅛; do. do., coupon, 116¾ a 116⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do, 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113⅝ a 113¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., 1867, do., do., 112⅝ a 112¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅝ a 112¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¾ a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 111¾ a 112.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable in showing a loss of nearly three millions in reserve, due to the payment of specie for duties and the shipment of greenbacks, but as the banks have a large surplus over the required legal reserve they are in a condition to stand such a drain for a long time to come. They are only descending the scale up which they mounted so rapidly ever since the beginning of winter dulness in capital. The last two statements compare as follows:—

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.
Loans	$267,321,363	$268,435,642
Specie	37,284,837	35,694 293
Circulation	33,.34,371	33,820,995
Deposits	212 188,882	211,132,943
Legal tenders	55 134 068	56,771,824

The changes are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,158,274
Decrease in specie	1,570 098
Increase in circulation	126,624
Decrease in deposits	1,055 939
Decrease in legal tenders	1,362,242

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the gold market during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	119¼	118⅝
Tuesday (Washington's birthday)	—	—
Wednesday	118⅝	117⅝
Thursday	117⅝	116½
Friday	117¼	116⅛
Saturday	117⅛	115⅜

LATEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following were the final street prices of stocks on Saturday evening:—Canton, 58¾ a 59; Cumberland, 31½ a 33; Western Union, 84¾ a 84¾; Quicksilver, 13 a 13⅛; Mariposa, 9½ a 10½; do. preferred, 20¾ a 21; Pacific Mail, 39¾ a 40⅜; Adams Express, 63½ a 64; Wells Fargo Express, 21⅜ a 21¾; American Express, 57½ a 57¾; United States Express, 51¾ a 52½; New York Central consolidated, 96⅛ a 96¾; do. scrip, 94¼ a 94¾; Harlem, 143¾ a 143¾; Erie, 25¾ a 26; Reading, 93 a 93½; Michigan Central, 121¾ a 122; Lake Shore, 86¾ a 87; Illinois Centra, 141½ a 141¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98¾ a 99; Chicago and Northwestern, 70¼ a 70¾; do. preferred, 87¼ a 87½; Rock Island, 120 a 120¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 62¼ a 62¾; do. preferred, 76¼ a 76½; Toledo and Wabash, 45 a 46; Fort Wayne, 91¾ a 92; Ohio and Mississippi, 30 a 30¼; New Jersey Central, 103¼ a 103¾.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the past week exceed those for the corresponding week of last year by $1,542,681. The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $6,305,180, against $4,762 501 for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows:—

Week ending	Dry Goods.	General Merchandise.	Total.
Feb. 26	$3,400,389	$2,824,797	$6 305,186
Feb. 19	1,992,573	2,082,826	4,075,399
Feb. 12	2,367,433	2,140,781	4;534,199
Feb. 5	2,936 004	3,439,481	6.375 485
Jan. 29	2,843,545	3,494,973	6,338,518
Jan. 22	1,917,159	3,129,245	5,046,404
Jan. 15	1 571,124	2,786,324	4,357,518
Jan. 8	1,227,855	3 256 040	4,552,895

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The following is a detailed report of the specie exported from New York during the week ending February 26, 1870:—

February 21—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—American silver	$5,000
February 21—Steamer Alaska, Punta Arenas—American gold	1,000
February 21—Steamer City of Mexico, Havana—Spanish doubloons	136,000
February 23—Brig Eliza Thomson, Ponce, P. R.—American silver	10,000
February 24—Schooner Harmon Curtis, Arroyo, P. R.—American silver	5,000
Mexican doubloons	4,300
American gold	20,000
February 24—Steamer Columbia, Havana—American silver	929
Mexican doubloons	32,185
Spanish doubloons	169,093
February 25—Bark Teresa, Maracaibo—American gold	31,222
February 26—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—British gold	9,750
February 26—Brig C. C. Pickering, Ponce, P. R.—American silver	10,000
February 26—Steamer Main, Southampton—Foreign silver	1,200
Gold bars	51,306
Silver bars	32,400
February 26—Steamer Tybee, Porto Platte—American silver	1,000
Total	$521,782
Previously reported	4,350,863
Total since January 1, 1870	$4 872,645
Same time 1869	6 410,402
Same time 1868	11,341,394
Same time 1867	5 052,075
Same time 1866	4,571,201
Same time 1865	4,197,047

RAILWAY MATTERS.

In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Boston have instructed the treasurer of that company to pay in coin the interest coupons due March 1 on their guarantee of the Danvers Railroad indebtedness. The Boston holders of Erie third mortgage coupons due at same time are hoping for a corresponding movement from that corporation.

The Albany papers give the following particulars of the recent change in the affairs of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad:—

The lease of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is for ninety nine years, upon the following conditions:—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is to pay an interest of seven per cent upon $7,000,000, made up as follows —On paid stock, $2,550,000; on the Albany City bonds, $1,000,000; on first mortgage bonds, $1,000,00 ; on second mortgage bonds, $2,000,000; on equipment bonds, $500,000. To meet this interest will require an annual outlay of $490,000. The Delaware and Hudson Company assume the interest on all the bonds from March 1, 1870, ensuing, but the interest on the $2 500,000 of stock is not to be assumed until January 1, 1871. The 5 00 shares of subscribed stock, upon which ten per cent has been paid, is to be paid in full as the necessities of the road may require. The shares will bear interest as and to the extent that they are paid for. The road will continue to be run under its present management, the lessees, of course having the power to make changes when and as they please in the employ's. The stockholders will continue to control the directorship of the road. All existing contracts with other railroads and coal companies to be carried out in good faith by the lessees. This lease is made, it is said, with the approval of the Jay Gould party, and with it we suppose, will terminate the long conflict between the direction of the road and that of the Erie Railway Company.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb 26—6 P M.

COFFEE.—The market for all kinds was dull, there being but little demand, but full prices were commanded. We heard of no sales of moment.

COTTON.—There was a fair business transacted in this staple, the demand being good from both spinners and exporters, but with fair offerings, the market was heavy and some sales were made at prices ⅛c. below our quotations. There were disposed of 2,631 bales, of which 1,493 were for export, 951 for spinning, 204 on speculation and 177 were in transit. For future delivery the market was passably active at about yesterday's closing prices. The sales were 400 bales, basis low middling, for March, at 22⅜c , 300 do for April at 22⅝c , 200 do for May at 22⅞c a 23⅛c , 300 do for April, May and June at 23⅛c , 1,150 do. for June at 22⅝c. a 22 ⅞c ; 200 do for July at 23⅛c a 23¼c , 100 do for December at 20c., 100 do, average middling, for June, at 24c ; and (late yesterday) 200 do for April at 22⅜c , 250 do May at 22⅞c. a 22¾c , and 200 do for June at 23 c a 23c. We append the closing quotations —

	Uplands & Mobile and Florida.	Mexican & Texas.	New Orleans.	Tinges.
Ordinary	20	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Good ordinary	21¼	21⅜	21⅝	22
Low middling	22⅜	22⅝	23	23⅛
Middling	23½	23⅝	24	24⅛
Good middling	24⅜	24⅝	25	25⅛

PURIFYING.—The market was very quiet and rates were heavy and nominal. The chartering business was extremely quiet. The engagements were —To Liverpool, 1,0 bales cotton at 5-32d at 3 16 ; and per steamer 800 bales cotton at ½d. To Bremen, 50 hhds Pennsylvania tobacco at 25s. The charters were —A bark, 358 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, general cargo, and (rumored) a brig to the Mediterranean, with 7,500 cases petroleum, a bark to New Orleans, general cargo, on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,339 bbls. flour, 1,900 bags corn meal, 12 0.0 bushels wheat, 8,400 do. corn, 10,184 do oats, 54,551 do. barley and 16,762 do. wheat. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were nominally the same. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Southern flour was firm, with a moderate demand, sales 1,000 bbls. Rye flour was in light supply and with a fair demand the market was firm, sales 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull and heavy at former prices. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 40 a $4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 10 a 5 80
Choice do	5 50 a 6 00
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 00
Extra do	5 10 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low grades	5 40 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00
Southern family and fancy	7 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00 a 7 00
Rye flour	4 40 a 5 25
Corn meal, city	4 50 a
Corn meal, Jersey	4 40 a 4 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a 4 80

—Wheat was dull, but firmly held. For choice amber $1 28 in store was refused. The sales were only about 22 000 bushels in lots at $1 1s for choice No 2 spring, $1 28 a $1 29 for red Western winter, $1 05 for No 3 spring, $1 40 a $1 50 for white and $1 48 for No. 3 spring delivered. Corn was quiet but firm—$1 00 bid for old mixed in store. Sales 20,000 bushels at $1 0o for old Western mixed afloat. $1 01 a $1 03 for white Southern, 96c. 98c. for fair to prime new mixed Western delivered and 98c. a $1 for prime new. Oats were dull but steady. Sales 14,000 bushels at 52c. for Western afloat, 51c. a 52c. for white Ohio and 53c. a 54c for State. Of barley there were sold 6,500 bushels, in lots, at 82c. for Iowa and 95c. a $1 for two rowed State. Rye was dull and nominal.

GUNNIES were quiet but firm. Sales 200 bales cloth to arrive here in Boston at 11¾c gold, in bond, and 200 do to arrive there, March shipment, at 12½c. do.

HEMP was quiet, and we heard of no sales of moment, but prices were steady and firm at yesterday's quotations.

HAY—The demand was moderately active, and prices were steady at the quotations published in our last issue.

MOLASSES.—There was a moderate degree of activity in the market, and prices for most kinds were quite steady at yesterday's quotations. The sales were 160 hhds old Cuba cleyed at 28c., 600 do. new do. at 45c., 150 do old Cuba muscovado at 30c., and 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was extremely quiet. Holders were generally anxious to realize at 45c ; but buyers refused to pay over 45¾c., except for small lots, and business was restricted in consequence. Shipping lots were obtainable at about 45¾c., which price was above the views of buyers. The sales were unimportant. The market for rosin was dull, the demand being light and prices for all kinds favored buyers. Strained was quoted at $3 10 a $3 18¾ for No 2, $2 20 a $2 50 for No. 1, $2 75 a $3 for pale, $4 25 a $5 for extra do., and window glass $5 25 a $6 for pale; sales of about 800 bbls. in lots within the range. Wilmington tar was dull and nominal at $2 15.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet but steady at 98c. in casks. Of refined cotton seed 250 bbls. were sold at 65c., on short time, including 140 to arrive. Other kinds were dull at yesterday's quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was dull and less firm, though prices were no lower, 500 bbls were sold at 15¾c., at which price holders were generally anxious to realize. For crude in barrels the market was dull and nominal at 21c. For refined on the demand from all classes of buyers was light, and with fair offerings prices were heavy and lower, closing at 28½c. The sales were light, being 1,0 0 bbls at 28c. 600 do. on private terms, 1,400 cases at 35½c. and 7,5.0 do. on private terms. Jobbing lots remained were dull and heavy at 31½c. a 32c., the latter price for prime white. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 19c., at which price the last sales were made. In Philadelphia the market was dull, there being but little demand and holders being anxious to realize; prices were decidedly lower, especially for spot oil, which had the utmost sale low as 27c. The sales were 1,000 bbls. on the spot at 21c , 500 do. at 27½c. and 3,000 do. for April, May and June at 28c.

RICE.—Carolina was quiet but steady. Sales 60 tierces within the range of 6c. a 7¾c. for common to prime, the latter price for jobbing lots.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 2,290 bbls. pork, 56 do beef, 2,461 packages cut meats and 1,650 do lard. The market for pork was 25c to 50c. lower, but an increased business was consummated at the decline, the sales being 750 bbls on the spot at $26 a $26 25 for new mess—the inside price for 500 bbls., cash and regular—and $26 50 a $29 87½ for extra prime. 15 0 bbls. for March at $26 and 250 do. for April at $25 50. Dressed hogs were dull, but unchanged. We quote —Western 11c. a 11¾c. and city 12¼c. a 12½c. Beef was moderately sought after at steady prices. Sales 175 bbls. at $10 a $17 for extra and plain mess, $25 a $28 for prime mess, in pieces, and $27 a $31 for India do. Beef hams were steady with a moderate demand. Sales 100 bbls. at $23 a $32. Bacon was quite steady, with sales of 250 boxes at 14¾c. a 15c. for long clear—Cumberland cut was quoted at 13½c. For cut meats there was a slightly improved demand, and sales were made of 400 packages at 12c. for pickled shoulders and 14½c. a 14¾c. for do. hams. The market for lard was unusually quiet, and prices favored buyers. Sales 100 packages at 13¾c a 15¾c. for common to choice No 1, 1,0 0 packages, for forward delivery, at 15¾c. for May and 14¾c. a 15c., seller's option, four months.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed was dull and nominal at $2 78½ a $2 25, gold, duty paid. Grass were neglected; prices were unchanged.

STEARINE.—The market was still dull, there being no demand except for retail lots. Sales 10,000 lbs., within the range of 14¾c. a 15c. in bbls and tierces.

SUGAR.—The amount of business consummated in raw was light, there being but little demand, and a reduction of ⅛c. per lb. in prices was granted, the market closing weak at the decline. The sales were 3-0 hhds., at 9¾c. a 10c. a 11¾c. for Cuba, and 1,4?5 boxes at 10c. a 10¾c. Old fair to good refining Cuba was quoted at 9¾c. a 10c. Refined was quiet, the demand being limited, and prices were heavy at 13¾ a 14c. for hard, 12c a 13¾c. for soft white, 12¾c. for extra C and 11¾c. a 12¾c. for yellow.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales 60,000 lbs , at 9¾c. a 10c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 685 bbls. The market was passably active and a further advance in prices was established. There was disposed of 275 bbls., at $1 a 61 03, closing strong at about $1 01¾c.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The real estate market for the week just past has been noticeable for much greater animation than any for some time previous, but closes with less activity than during the earlier days.

This has been brought about mainly through the new speculative movement in gold, which has again by its activity brought up grave anxiety in the minds of most men as to what is to be the end. A writer for a morning paper said in his article yesterday:—"In commercial departments trade is generally languid, and values of most descriptions of merchandise are unsettled, owing to the uncertainties of the future." The same influence operates to some extent upon real estate, but only to an inferior degree, in the proportion of the less uncertainty of its future. That in the event of an early agreement between gold and greenbacks there must be a certain readjustment of nearly all values, extending even to fixed and real property, seems a logical inference, and the fears entertained of a great financial disturbance if the necessity of this readjustment be precipitated by any means not strictly in accordance with the natural laws of trade, a very just argument in favor of the strictest conservatism respecting large engagements. This has been the principal cause of the delayed interest in the real estate market this winter, and now that it is once more prominent in men's minds by recent events, checks its opening spirit.

It would seem, however, that so far as real estate is concerned an exaggerated importance is attached to it. Most purchases of real estate—and especially is this the case with improved city property—are made as investments, and by men not likely to be forced by any temporary monetary crisis to realize, but capable of carrying their property over to better times. There are none who believe in any permanent depreciation of real estate on this island through any such cause as this; but where correct judgment is used in respect to neighborhood, as to its probable development, all feel well assured of a future great increase in value. The same principle applies in a modified sense to the metropolitan environs, and unless a very severe crash were to come very little real estate is likely to be thrown on the market here at a sacrifice; although, of course, there might be exceptional instances of this character in the case of weak holders. In a season of general financial disaster, where there is a widespread forced winding up of men's affairs and the Sheriff acts as auctioneer, fair realizations are not to be expected, although the confidence felt in the future of New York would even in this extreme and unlikely case draw much capital from other places, as well as that large amount which is always unemployed here, into so safe and profitable an investment. The immense surplus now confined to temporary loans in Wall street is one of the strongest arguments that can be used to sustain this idea of continued firmness in real estate.

The experience of 1837 can never be repeated here. Its lessons are too well understood. Who that purchased in the dark days of that year, or were sole to hold their real estate over the period of panic, lost money? On the contrary, have not fabulous fortunes since been realized? There are too many now willing to avail themselves of such an opportunity to admit of much probability of its ever again being afforded.

One of the most important of recent events in its relation to real estate values is the completion of the Elevated Railroad through Greenwich street to the Hudson River Railroad depot. Its early opening is promised and although unable to speak at present from actual experience of the changes of its being accepted, in a popular sense, as a public highway, its advantages and accommodation seem fair. If thus accepted, and any reasonable arrangement in the matter of fares can be effected with the Hudson River road, the influence it will have upon the value of property far up town on the west side or in Westchester county, will be very considerable.

The question of quick communication with the business part of New York is one of the first affecting the desirability of suburban property, and as a consequence the inquiry for it and Staten Island, New Jersey, Long Island and Westchester all now feel their relation in this particular.

Particulars of auction sales of real estate have already been given here from day to day. Transactions at the desk show likewise a recent improvement and continued firmness. Among those latest reported are the following by M. A. J. Lynch.—Four four story brown stone houses on Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $147,000; brown stone house on Fifty-ninth street near Fourth avenue $22 000; fourteen lots on 105th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, $42,000; four lots on 149th street, near Seventh avenue, $8,000; four lots on 149th street, near Seventh avenue (resold), $10,000, twenty-four acres unimproved property at Long Branch, $00,000; country seat at Braudon, Vt., $30,000. Total, $319,000.

Charles McKay reports sale of $182,000 of property during this month.

William H. Raynor has sold four acres of land between 183d and 182d streets between Broadway and Fort Washington Heights, for $45 000; also one and a quarter acres at Inwood, with fine view of the Hudson, for $20,000; also three lots on Fifth avenue, northeast corner Sixty-fifth street, for $87,500; also three lots south side 132d street, 110 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $4,500 each.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Cherry and James sts, n e corner, 25x89 ..... Nom.
Day st, No 53, 25x80 251,700
Dunne st, No 164, 22 2x126.2 20,000
Wooster st, No 149, 24x100 25,000
19th st, s s, 14.6 ft w of 7th av, 15x92 10,500
30th st, s s, 200 ft e of 8th av, 20 5x98.9 2,000
34th st, n s, 310 ft e of 9th av, 20x98.9 25,000
35th st, s s, 355 ft w of 5th av, 1.x98.9 ..... Nom.
37th st, No 253, 20x98.9 2,750
37th st, n s, 100 ft e of 10th av, 25x98.9 2,500
39th st, n s, 301.2 ft w of 9th a., 26 8x99 9 3,411
40th st, s s, 100 ft e of 8th av, 16 8x99.9 9,000
47th st, s s, 142.9 ft e of 7th av, 18.9.10 5 17,000
48th st, n s, 208.4 ft w of 6th av, 20 10x100 7,500
49th st, n s, 225 6 ft w of 6th av, 20 10x100.5 31,000
53d st, n s, 275 ft e of 7th av, 24 11x92 4 12,500
81st st, n s, 300 ft e of 3d av, 25x10 6,500
8 st n s, 2 0 ft w of 11th av, 100x100 5 20,350
9th st and 10th av, n e corner, 24 5 x100 8 50,000
24 av, w s, 20 1 ft n of 31st st, 18.11x00 10,000
21 av, w s, 40 ft n of 56th st, 20x66 14,175
7th av, e s, 50 ft n of 16th st, 23x80 18,000

LEASES.

Broome st, No 284, saloon, 5 years, per year 600
Front st, No 103, 3 years, per year 3,700
Greenwich st, No 134, 3 years, per year 1,300
Grand st, No 304, hotel, 7 years; per year 3,000
Lafayette place, No 49, 20 10-12 years, per year 4,950
West st, No 73, 5 years, per year 1,400
West st, No 73, 5 years, per year 1,400
Thomas st, No 15, —years, per year 2 000
4th av and 9th st, w s of 9th st, 25 5x100, 21 years, per year 800
4th av and 9th st, w s of 4th av, 19 9x94 6, 21 years, per year 1,000
6th av, No 437, 3 years, per year 1,000
East 11th st, No 101, 4 years, per year 2,400

LIEN.

Mr. Samuel Shiffer has sold two lots on 5th av, between 62d and 63d sts, to a prominent real estate broker on Pine st, for $30,000 each, cash, for immediate improvement.

Mr C L Corolah sold two lots on same block, commencing 50 5 ft n of 62d st, to Thos Keech, for $35,000 each, also for immediate improvement

Queens County.

NEWTOWN.

Hunter's Point av, s s, adjoining Martin, 25x150 3 500
Road from Newtown to Williamsburg, s s, adjoining De Bevoise, 25 acres, Vacant 50,250 0

ASTORIA.

Ridge st, at the Crescent, s e corner, 50x8? 900

GLEN COVE.

Road from Oak Neck to Centre Island, s s adjoining Mitchell, 2½ acres 445

FLUSHING.

Broadway and Murray st, s e cor adjoining Murray, 411 .x134 9x357x2x34 5,500

WHITESTONE.

Central and Clintonville ave, s e cor, adjoining Tatham, 97 acres ..... } 75,400
Whitestone av, e s adjoining Tatham, 35 acres ..... }
Whitestone av, w s adjoining Poppenhausen, 9 acres, Bowron's ..... }

Westchester County.

EASTCHESTER.

Bridge st, n s, lot 521 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 150
3d av, w s, lots b b d and 503, Central Mount Vernon, each 50x100, each 750
4th av, e s, lot 497, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 900
4th av, e s, lot 500, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 125
4th av, w s, lot 483, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 300
4th av, w s, lot 453, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 325
7th av, w s, lot 606, Mount Vernon, 10x105 200

GREENBURG.

Church and High sts, s corner, 40x150 2,500

MORRISANIA.

Washington av, w s, 99 ft s of 6th st, 33x100 2,000
Boston road, n w s, 100 ft n e of school property, 25x68 .. 1,000
Willis av, e s, 75 ft n of 145th st, 25x100 ..... } 3,300
Willis av, w s, 25 ft n of 145th st, 25x100 ..... }
Willis av, w s, 25 ft n of 144th st, 100x100 .....

YACHTING.

The Proposed International Yacht Race.

Correspondence Between Mr. Ashbury, Owner of the British Yacht Cambria, and Mr. Douglas, Owner of the American Yacht Sappho.

MR. ASHBURY'S LETTER.

No. 6 Eastern Terrace Brighton, Jan. 31, 1870.

William Douglas, Esq.:—

Dear Sir—On the 7th instant I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 6th and in accordance with my general rule I acknowledged possession the same day, and stated I would reply thereto at my earliest convenience. You commenced by expressing surprise at a paragraph in *Bell's Life* of January 1, which stated I had given you the option of racing over three courses forthwith or in the spring, and as proposed by me on February 1, 1869, consequent on the request contained in yours of January 19, 1869, viz. that I would allow the Cambria to sail against the Sappho, and you concluded with the following words, but did not define any particular course —

Permit me, however, to remark that an open course, free from the influence of light land breezes, currents, &c., would place the yachts on a thereon, fair footing, the Sappho being rigged for ocean and winter cruising

On the arrival of the Sappho in August, 1868 her owner then selected his own course for the race of August 25 (and which English yachtmen believe an excellent one to test a vessel on all points of sailing), viz., round the Isle of Wight, a distance of nearly sixty miles. The race concluded thus:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Cambria.....	6	17	18	Alma.....	6	19	26
Oimara.....	6	22	42	Condor.....	6	25	42
Sappho.....	6	0	0				

When you had made your extensive alterations to the Sappho I considered I ought to give her another trial over the same course in which she had been defeated, and with the important addition of two other races, peculiarly adapted to her qualities, viz. from the Isle of Wight, round the Cherbourg breakwater and back, the distance being about 165 miles, and from the Isle of Wight, round Eddystone lighthouse and back, about 236 miles. In suggesting these races I did not anticipate any objection from you or others on the ground that I had not complied with your request as expressed in your concluding remarks of the 1st of February, as before quoted. In commencing on this the *Spirit of the Times* of about February, 1862, said:—

The conditions named for the Sappho and the Cambria match are very fair as far as we can judge from the data before us. Mr Douglas purposed a race longer than the course around the Isle of Wight, but he did not stipulate for any long race at sea. Mr Ashbury named a course from Cowes round Eddystone, Cherbourg and back to Cowes, as long and good a course as can be selected in the British Channel, and longer than the courses usually sailed over by the yachts of the New York Club in their regattas and matches. If the Sappho and Cambria should sail in a strong southwest gale, they will find enough sea to test their powers, and quite enough to satisfy the most aspiring candidate for a place on the ocean wave."

On the 1st of May, 1862, the same paper thus referred to the channel races by me and to comments thereon by the New York HERALD:—

One of the most ludicrous mistakes ever fallen into was that of the papers which supposed the channel to be smooth land locked waters when "chops" are open to the winds of the West, and to the billows piled up by the Atlantic in a wide sweep from Newfoundland to the British islands. About twenty-four hours on a wind in heavy weather in the neighborhood of Tuskar Lighthouse would be enough to satisfy any body as to the seas to be encountered in the channel.

In paragraph two you allude to a letter I addressed to Mr. Bennett on the 14th of December. Telegrams excepted I have not written that gentleman since the 14th of November, dated Port Said, and in paragraph eighteen of that letter you will find the three races mentioned, to which, I presume, you mean to refer here —

Having at Mr Douglas' request, promised to race the Cambria against the Sappho for three important races, I wished to avoid more than one race in the summer when light winds and calms prevail.

In my allusion to the three races I proposed it was not my intention to ascribe the origin to you but that they were courses consequent on your letter of the 19th January, 1862, which in paragraph three, you say "was a challenge for an open race, free from the influences of light land breezes, currents &c."

In paragraph four you state I accepted your challenge but qualified it by naming three courses. Permit me to say that as no course was suggested by you, there could be no qualification, and by naming the three races I merely endeavored to expedite an equitable understanding. In your letter of 4th February you expressed a preference for a race to the coast of Spain or the Azores of fifty or sixty miles out to sea and back from the west coast of Ireland. On March 8, 1869 I received the two former races for the same reason which at that period decided me to refuse the Dauntless an ocean race, and as regards the latter there was and is no reason why we should be put to the inconvenience of going to the west of Ireland to find a fifty or sixty mile course. My communication of the 8th of March clearly expressed my situation not to race the Sappho in an Atlantic race and which is reiterated in your letter of the 6th of January, 1870, by giving an extract from my letter to you of the 2nd of September 1869, the concluding paragraph in question running thus —

I consider myself bound to give you the three races as promised, viz. —round the Isle of Wight, Cherbourg and back, Eddystone and back, and on my return in December (still) see you and duly arrange to give you the races to meet your convenience.

And in the absence of further correspondence I trust you will allow I was justified in concluding you had accepted the three courses named by me, especially as on 2 had morning to you at Cowes which could lead you to conclude I intended to accept the Sappho for an Atlantic race or to modify my conditions. In fact, the reason why these three races did not come off before my departure for Suez Canal was you had promised Mr. Fish, your builder, that you would not race my yacht unless he was on board. On the 21st September, while the Cambria was still in the Channel by stress of weather, you thus wrote me —

Mr Fish, who altered the model of the Sappho, and who has agreed to sail her in any race she may enter, has arrived here in the Meteor. He is obliged to return to America this autumn, but I have made arrangements for him to come back in the spring. I shall be entirely ready to sail toward the end of May or the beginning of June if convenient to you. I write this more particularly to ask you to bear me in mind, and as the Sappho has once been so badly beaten by your yacht, to give me the first race next spring.

Having deliberately declined an Atlantic race, given you a distinct proposition of three races, and in the absence of any intimation from you that you declined to accept my challenge, I felt somewhat surprised on reading your letter in which you say you "considered the whole business at an end." Referring to your remark in paragraph six as to an Atlantic Ocean race, allow me to remind you challenges to all America, dated October 3 1868, were based on the Royal Thames Yacht Club rule of measurement, but consequent on no decision having been come to between our clubs and the New York Yacht Club, I waived this to me, an important question and in my letter to Mr. Bennett, of November 14, 1869 consented to accept the New York Yacht Club measurement which I am advised would make the Cambria about 2.7 tons as against 198 tons English measurement. It is therefore complement for you to have the Sappho and the Cambria measured at Cowes by the New York Yacht Club rule, and if your vessel is within the stipulated ten per cent limit I am bound to give you the following races, and for a fifty guinea cup each race —

SERIES NO. 1.

1. Round the Isle of Wight.
2. From the Isle of Wight, round the Cherbourg breakwater and back.
3. From the Isle of Wight, round the Eddystone lighthouse and back.
4. Cowes to New York; but in view of my engagement of the 4th of July to race the Dauntless to New York I will accept as the starting point the Old Head of Kinsale and the same date.
5 AND 7. A sixty mile triangular course in New York bay. If it is found by your own club rule that the Sappho is not within the terms of my challenges of October 3, 1868, I beg to say the following series are open for your acceptance a fifty guinea cup each race

SERIES NO. 2.

1. Round the Isle of Wight.
2. From Cowes round the Cherbourg breakwater and back.
3. From Cowes round the Eddystone lighthouse and back.

To meet your objections as to light land breezes for No 1 in series No. 2 or all the races I propose the yachts shall be at their moorings at Cowes on the 1st of April, and that they sail one or all the matches in half a gale in order to obviate the annoyance of sailing in light winds, which might be the case if sailed later in the year. Your remarks as to currents &c., I believe exist more in imagination than reality.

To prevent you being under any supposed disadvantage as regards a pilot round the Wight I have written William Nichols, who was the pilot of the Cambria in the race against the Sappho in 186, and he says:—

If I am engaged by the owner of the Sappho to sail her to any match I should do my best to win in her, as I should if I were sailing the Cambria or any other of our English yachts.

If by reason of excessive size your vessel is not eligible for series No 1, and if you decline series No. 2, I will give you another series—No. 3.

Three races round the Nab and Ower's lightships, fifteen miles apart, with a steamer anchored twenty miles out at sea, so as thus to form a triangular course of fifty-five miles, for a fifty guinea cup each race.

In paragraph nine you say—

In thus offering to sail an ocean race and a Channel race, I trust that I may refute the insinuation which you throw out in your answer to paragraph two of Mr Bennett's letter, that American yachtmen are afraid to meet their English competitors where the percentage is not greatly in their favor.

You must excuse my saying that your emphatic determination not to race around the course where the Sappho was so signally defeated confirms the impression expressed in my letter to Mr. Bennett that American yachtmen evince reluctance to accept any race on terms that might endanger their success. If you now decide to accept series No 2 or No 3, or both, the above remark would certainly not be applicable to you; but a determination to adhere to the Cherbourg course only will lay you open to such opinions, because in a triangular course or around the Wight, you get sailing on every point, with a certainty of more or less turning to windward; but such may not be the case in the Cherbourg course, inasmuch as if the wind be blowing either up or down channel you would get a "soldier's wind," and thereby such as would give the Sappho or other American yachts an undue advantage, seeing there would be no turning to windward.

If you decline the race round the Isle of Wight I shall conclude that you do so from your belief that the Sappho would stand no chance in turning to windward against the Cambria. The second race (series 2) is the course you have yourself selected, and the third one you ought not to object to, seeing that it is a much longer course and a better one than that of your own selection.

To prevent any correspondence arising on the question of mode of measurement, I will accept the New York Yacht Club's rule and race the Sappho as aforesaid, with Cowes or Ryde time allowance proportionate to the course sailed over. For example, assuming the Wight course sixty miles and the time allowance fifteen minutes, the time for the Cherbourg race would be thirty minutes if the distance is say 120 miles.

Referring to paragraph six of your letter, as follows —

I cannot conceive why you should not profess to be able to pit your vessel against mine for ocean purposes, when you waive all considerations in regard to the Dauntless—a vessel of equal tonnage to the Sappho—and agree to race her from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook.

My reason for waiving my propositions for a series of races in English and American waters, the starting point for the Atlantic race to be the Old Head of Kinsale instead of Cowes, the date of departure and accepting the ocean race only, &c., &c., was from a conviction that without I conceded all these points, in deference to Mr Bennett's wishes the controversy appeared interminable, with the great probability of there being no race.

In making these various concessions it has been in opposition to the advice of several friends—experienced yachtmen—and having done it in the case of the Dauntless I feel that I ought not to be called upon to extend it to the Sappho or other vessels so much larger than the Cambria.

Allow me to request you will make no counter propositions in any way or shape. My ultimatum is before you, and it is simply for you to accept No. 1 series, failing that No 2 or 3 or both. If you decline all, there will be no race between Sappho and Cambria.

If you decide that the Sappho shall be at her moorings on the 1st of April, kindly advise me at your earliest convenience as the Cambria is now entirely dismantled and the crew paid off for the winter.

I remain faithfully yours,

JAMES ASHBURY.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received your letter of the 25th instant. I am gratified to find that after sending your communication of the 6th January, you received my several letters written to you in December, the non forwarding of which by your agent very naturally caused you to conclude I had not addressed you since the 27th September.

REPLY OF MR. DOUGLAS.

He Accepts the Offer to Sail a Triangular Race.

Long's Hotel, London, Feb. 10, 1870.

James Ashbury, Esq.—

Dear Sir—I have already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 31st of January, in which, to my equal surprise and regret you decline my challenge given a month since to any yacht in England, and especially to the Cambria, for one or three races across the English Channel, from the Nab Light to Cherbourg and back, and refuse to give the Sappho any race at all except over courses of your own selection and under conditions of your own dictation.

I have brought the Sappho across the Atlantic Ocean because I do not believe that her defeat in England, under her former owner, over a course condemned as unsatisfactory by many prominent English yachtmen, was a fair test of her qualities as compared with English yachts. I was anxious to make a match with any yacht in England over some suitable course in English waters, and I gave the preference to the Cambria for the reason that she chanced to be the winner of the contest in which the Sappho was formerly defeated. I expected that my right to name the course to be sailed over would have been conceded, and I do not believe that any English yachtman except yourself will regard that expectation as unreasonable.

Allow me briefly to notice one or two points in your letter —

First—The article to which you allude in the *Spirit of the Times* February, 1862, was written under the impression that the course proposed by you was a triangular one, having at the three angles of the triangle respectively Cowes, Eddystone and Cherbourg. The telegram which was sent to New York before the arrival of your letter conveyed this idea. It ran thus:—"From Cowes eastwardly through Spithead, around the Isle of Wight; thence westwardly to and around the Eddystone Lighthouse; thence southeasterly to Cherbourg, France; thence northerly to Cowes, the place of beginning, through the Solent." When your letter was received and it was seen that you contemplated not one, but three, courses in the distance named, each for a separate race, a very different view was taken of the proposition.

Second—The argument by which you endeavored to prove that the Sappho ought to accept the course round the Isle of Wight would be much more forcible if used on the other side of the question. Would it not be natural to suppose that if you really considered the Cambria as much superior to the Sappho as you have more than once boasted that you would yourself prefer some new course on which to assert that superiority, and prove that it was not the result of accident or a better knowledge of the course that gave you the victory? Your argument, in reality, amounts to this:—Because I have beaten the Sappho by nearly two hours round the Isle of Wight, therefore that course is the best one over which to test the sailing and seagoing qualities of the Sappho as compared with those of the Cambria, and should without hesitation be accepted by the former vessel, which is absurd.

Permit me to state that the presence of Mr Fish at Cowes last summer would have made no difference in my determination not to accept what I considered an unfair and unsatisfactory course.

By what sense of justice you assume the right not only to choose all the courses, impose all the conditions (the Sappho having no voice in the matter whatever), but also to brand the Sappho with a self acknowledged inferiority should she decline any one of the conditions which you are pleased to lay down, I cannot see.

I offered to sail to the Azores and back or fifty miles out from the west coast of Ireland and back, *bona fide* open races, such as were at first contemplated by me. These you declined, your objection to the last named being the inconvenience of going to Ireland. Was it an extravagant proposition on the part of a yacht which had come 3,600 miles to race any English yacht, the Cambria in particular? Reluctantly, I abandoned these courses in order, as far possible, to meet your views, and on the 6th of January I offered to race the Cambria next June over one of your own favorite courses in the English Channel, from the Nab to Cherbourg and back. Again you declined to race. Being now convinced that if I claim any voice whatever in the choice of courses you will withhold from the Sappho that satisfaction which, before she crossed the ocean last summer, you so often expressed a willingness to give, I now abandon the course from the Nab to Cherbourg and back and accept the course which you name in your letter, viz.:—From the Nab Light round Owers Lightship, a distance of fifteen miles, thence to and around a stakeboat or steamer stationed twenty miles out at sea and back to the Nab light, making a triangular race of fifty-five miles.

Owing to the extensive repairs necessary to the Sappho before she can be put in sailing order, repairs which I am informed by Mr. White will take two months, and being without either officers or crew, I proposed in my letter of the 6th of January that we should not sail before the first week in June to accommodate you, however, I will press forward the work and will sail in the month of May, as proposed by you in a letter dated December 30, after your match with the Dauntless had been arranged for the 4th of July. In a previous letter, dated December 27, you say that the end of May or even the beginning of June would be quite agreeable to you. These letters being sent to Cowes, did not reach me, as I was in Paris until after I had forwarded my letter of the 6th of January.

I do not ask for half a gale of wind, but am perfectly satisfied to take the weather as it comes.

There is one point however in your letter of the 31st of January to which I must take exception, viz.—the new condition that you now impose on the Sappho—the allowance of time which you claim from her.

This is the first intimation I have had that the contest between the Cambria and the Sappho was to be anything but an even match, boat against boat, on their own merits or that the owner of the Cambria thought of claiming time from a vessel which he professes to be able to beat two hours in sixty miles. I do not believe that any one thought that the Sappho was to be handicapped, and from the facts now before me I am forced to the conclusion that the idea has but lately suggested itself to your own mind. Were this merely my own impression and that of my friends I should not mention it, but I have now before me your own words, which prove most clearly that it was not your original intention to demand time.

At a meeting of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club soon after our first correspondence, having alluded to the challenge of the Sappho and your response thereto, your remarks are thus reported.—

"The same reasons for not racing the Dauntless would justify him (Mr Ashbury) in refusing to race the Sappho, but he was quite willing to forego the difference in tonnage between them."

This is a plain, straightforward statement of your intentions, and can bear but one construction.

If, therefore you are willing to abide by your own words, the Sappho will be ready to meet the Cambria on any day you may designate on and after the 1st day of May next, to sail against her over the course above named of your own selection.

We shall mutually pledge ourselves to sail all the three races, not less than two or more than five days to intervene between each race, unless by mutual consent.

If, on the other hand, you still decline to meet the Sappho, although I shall not follow your example by imputing to you motives or fears, I must be allowed to say that any further remarks from you on the lack of courage evinced by American yachtmen would be singularly inappropriate.

I am, sir, yours truly,

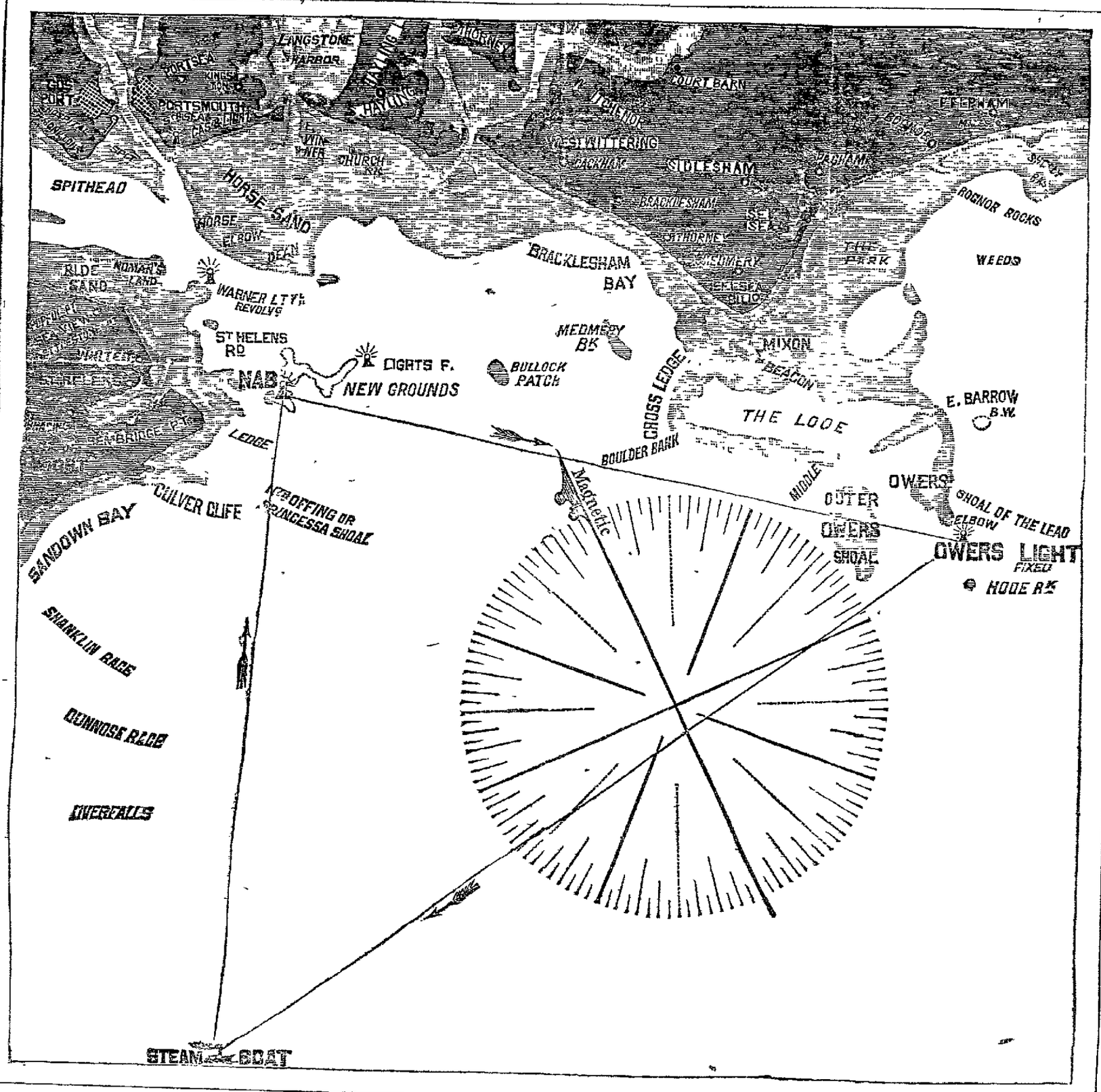
WM DOUGLAS

Boston Yacht Club.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, Feb 26, says—At a meeting of the Boston Yacht Club the following officers were elected—Commodore, Thomas Manning, yacht Juniata, vice-Commodore, Eben Denton, yacht Violet; secretary, Thomas Dean; treasurer, Augustus Russ, measurer, D. J. Lawlor.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT CONTEST.

The Proposed Race Between the British Yacht Cambria and the American Yacht Sappho.



The Course as Seen in the Map is from Nab Light to Owers Light, Fifteen Miles; Thence to a Stakeboat, Twenty Miles Seaward, and Back to Nab Light, Twenty Miles. Total Distance, Fifty-five Miles.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Letters Adrift—Rowdyism—A "Bunged" Eye—A Drunkard's Recreation.

A package of letters addressed to the Brooklyn Post Office was found in a vacant lot in President street, near Van Brunt by a boy yesterday and was handed over to the police who transmitted it to the Post Office.

A dispute arose between Pat Walsh and Frank Kelly, of No. 42 John street, on Saturday night, while they were imbibing in the saloon of George Fitzgerald No. 16 Bridge street. Kelly struck Walsh with his fist, when the latter picked up a "long starter" and struck his assailant several severe blows, causing two painful abrasions of the skin over the left eye. Walsh was locked up to answer the charge of felonious assault.

A drunken man named Michael Brennan, while staggering through Third avenue, near Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon discharged two barrels of a revolver at Michael Dwyer, a boy, who, fortunately, escaped unhurt. Brennan was arrested by officer Porter, of the Forty-eighth precinct, and locked up to answer. Besides the pistol a badge of a United States officer was found on his person when arrested.

About half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the works of the Playle Steel Company on Imlay street, near Hamilton avenue, as Mr. Edward Richard Playle was superintending the construction of a chimney connected with the heating furnace at the above works and while standing on a ladder, lost his footHold and was precipitated to the ground breaking his neck. He lived only ten minutes. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night George Wachter, a clerk in the grocery store corner of Fulton avenue and Downing street, while closing the store, was assaulted by a party of rowdies, who were passing at the time. One of the ruffians struck Wachter several times with a shovel, when he screamed out "Murder," which cry attracted officer Sweeny's attention, who hastened to the rescue. The rowdies stoned the policeman for a while, until the latter "charged" them and captured Owen Gillespie, a hatter. The prisoner was locked up to await examination before Justice Lynch.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel C. A. Haas, of San Francisco; J. A. Robinson, of the United States Army, Colonel S. B. Suttle, of Tennessee; Colonel J. M. Kellough, of Texas; Dr. H. R. Rogers of Virginia, and Judge Norcyke, of Iowa are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Flandrau, of Minnesota and J. M. Mackie, of Great Barrington, are at the Everett House.

Rev. Clarence Bird, of Sing Sing; J. S. Patton, of Detroit, and D. P. Southworth, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel T. B. Taylor, of Connecticut; J. D. Currier, of Boston; J. K. Taylor, of Buffalo; G. B. Powell, of Oswego, and J. G. Whitney, of Wisconsin, are at the Astor House.

Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, of Watertown; W. P. Denckla, of Arkansas, and Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel R. C. Wood, of Louisiana, J. B. Pearsall, of Glen Cove, and Judge E. L. Goold, of San Francisco, are at the New York Hotel.

Captain C. Snyder, of the United States Army; Dr. G. Robinson of Elmira, and Dr. G. Springham, of San Francisco, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; George W. Howlon, of Prince Edward Island; Lucien Scott, of Leavenworth; P. N. Burger, of Halifax; H. Fanton, of Towanda, and George G. Hall, of Georgia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. SEWARD AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

A Reception and Banquet on Thursday Next.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Seward is expected to deliver himself of a new set of political opinions on Thursday next, before the members of the New York Legislature, the Common Council, merchants and citizens, who are to be invited to the feast of reason and flow of Seward at the Astor House, the distinguished ex-Secretary of State employed a portion of his precious time in prayer and praise at church yesterday morning. He left the Astor House early and did not return until late in the evening. It is understood that the public reception of Mr. Seward will take place in the Governor's Room, City Hall, on Thursday next. Senator Creamer will preside at the banquet in the Astor House in the evening.

Wealth of Massachusetts.—The returns to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth from the several towns and cities of Massachusetts of the assessments on the 1st of May last show that the valuation of the State was $1,341,069,403—an increase of over $120,000,000 for the year. The increase of the previous year was $64,000,000. The total amount of money raised by taxation was $20,000,000, over $7,500,000 being raised in Boston alone. The number of polls taxed was 337,043. There were 257,027 dwelling houses in the State, an increase during the year of nearly 7,000. The number of horses in the State was 103,114, number of cows, 155,530, number of sheep, 112,047.

NEW YORK CITY.

Weather Reports—The Merkle Murder—Burned to Death—"General" Rogers in Trouble—Serious Accidents—Seizure of Gunpowder—Miscellaneous Incidents—News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.....	33	33	3 P. M.	31	36
6 A. M. ..	28	37	6 P. M.	27	33
9 A. M.	28	35	9 P. M.	26	36
12 M.	29	36	12 P. M.	25	35

Average temperature yesterday 35
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 28½
Weekly average..... 27½
Weekly average for corresponding date last year 39

A fire occurred last evening in the clothing store of Hermann Abel No 410 Grand street, which entirely consumed the stock valued at $1,500.

While breaking the Sabbath yesterday skating on a pond corner of Sixty-fourth street and Lexington avenue an unknown man broke through the ice and was drowned. His body lies at the Morgue.

At six o'clock last evening an altercation occurred between two boys, named William Hart and Thomas Perry at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Perry drew a knife and stabbed Hart in one of his arms, inflicting a dangerous wound.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the notion store of John H. Wilson & Co., No 74 Franklin street, that inflicted $2 000 loss on stock and $500 on building. The Fifth precinct not having telegraphed the details in at eleven o'clock last night particulars are obtained from Deputy Fire Marshal Ranisch.

Warden Brennan of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday sent word to the Coroners' office that John Maxwell, who had been admitted to that institution on a permit from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction suffering from a contusion of the head, died. An inquest will be held on the body. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and a native of New York.

James Digen, of 318 East Twenty-fourth street, was yesterday morning cut in the abdomen by Thomas Sullivan of 315 East Eighteenth street. The affray occurred about five o'clock at the corner of Second avenue and Twenty fourth street. Sullivan made his escape. Digen was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon was unable to tell whether the wound is dangerous.

On Saturday officer Parsons, of the Seventh precinct seized a lot of gunpowder at the Bridgeport dock pier 38 East river, which had been shipped by Brian Woodbury of No 129 Maiden lane, to Winchester Arms Company, East Bridgeport Conn., on the passenger steamer Bridgeport. It was shipped as merchandise. The powder was turned over to the Fire Commissioners.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday called to 47 Jackson street to hold an inquest on the body of James McNulty, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 11th instant by being run over by his own wagon. While somewhat under the influence of liquor deceased was driving through East Broadway near Rutgers street, when he fell from his wagon, the wheels of which passed over his right leg, causing a compound fracture. Deceased, who had a large family, was forty-eight years of age and a native of Ireland.

The report of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Saturday, shows the following conditions of the weather during that period.—Barometer—Mean, 9 712 inches, maximum at 7 A. M., February 20, 9 750 inches, minimum at 3 A. M., February 24, 29 475 inches, range, 588 inches. Thermometer—Mean 35.5 degrees, maximum at 3 P. M. February 20 45.5 degrees, minimum at 4 A. M. February 21, 9.5 degrees, range, 36 degrees. Rain fell on one day having a duration of five hours and thirty minutes and a depth of 00 50 of an inch. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was — miles.

John D. Currie, the latter who is charged with committing an outrage on his daughter Emma Louisa (then thirteen years of age), on the 3d day of June, 1857, the facts of which have already appeared in the HERALD was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Scott at Jefferson Market, by officer Leary, of the Ninth precinct, and committed in default of $2 000 bail. In a preliminary examination he stated that he was forty-five years of age, born in Scotland, resides at 414 West Thirty second street, by occupation a shoemaker and not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

John McCormack, eighteen years of age, residing at 507 West Thirtieth street was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Scott at Jefferson Market, by detectives McCaffrey and Butcher of the Seventeenth precinct charged with being implicated in the murder of John Merkle who was beaten by a gang of roughs in such a brutal manner, on the night of the 3d inst., as to subsequently cause his death. He was remanded to the custody of Coroner Keenan, who will continue the investigation already begun at the Coroners' office to-day.

Mrs. Gertrude Simon, a German woman, thirty-two years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night from the effects of burns received the night previous. Mrs Simon, who lived at No 127 Division street, was sewing by the light of a kerosene oil lamp suspended from the ceiling when it exploded and setting fire to her clothing burned her so severely about the head, neck, body and lower extremities. The cause of the explosion is to be the subject of investigation before Coroner Flynn. The husband of deceased will give information where the oil was procured and efforts will be made to ascertain whether it was sold to use for illuminating purposes. Mrs. Simon left a husband and several children, the youngest of whom was severely burned at the time of the explosion.

George Prince, who gives his residence at the Post Office, Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday night visited the establishment of "General" John Rogers, No 121 Greene street, having twenty-three dollars in his wallet. Upon retiring with one of the females Prince stated he gave his wallet to the proprietor for safe keeping, and received it back yesterday morning empty, Rogers alleging it was so when he received it. William Townsend, giving the same address, also preferred a complaint charging that Rogers took his wallet for safe keeping, containing fifteen dollars and refused to return the money on the following morning, but when arrested by officer Smith, of the Eighth precinct, returned him seven dollars. In addition to the above complaints officer Smith, upon arraigning the prisoner before Justice Scott, at Jefferson Market yesterday, preferred a complaint against Rogers and his wife Mary, charging them with keeping a disorderly house. In default of $500 bail to answer each charge he was locked up to answer at the General Sessions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty two years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Pistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carles.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured F. B. Conway, Esq., tragedian, Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., of Chronic Rheumatism, after failing of cure in Europe and America from the most eminent medical practitioners.
SCROFULOUS ULCER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr Jacob Roth, office 242 Greenwich street, of a Scrofulous Ulcer, which had eaten the flesh to the bone. Mr R has been cured 15 years, without any return of the disease.
Principal depot 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE courts of different States, legal everywhere desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No charge in advance. No publicity. Advice free. F. KING,
Counsellor at Law, 263 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW YORK, Indiana and Illinois, &c., legal everywhere, no publicity, no charge in advance, advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

CHINA AND GLASS
at and below cost.
Our stock must be sold out before May 1 next and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, at 888 Broadway.
L. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome street.
Our Store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
Goods marked in plain figures.
Call and examine the prices.
China and Glass
at and below cost.
Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, at 888 Broadway.
L. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome street.
Our Store, 63x100, to let either entire or the lofts separately.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business for stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Rectum, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Throat.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 141 Leonard street.

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THE BEWITCHING BROKERS.

Opinions of a Lady Philosopher—Men, Women and All That.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I, too, have somewhat to say concerning "Woodhull, Claflin & Co., No. 44 Broad street," and will say it if you permit me.

The first thought which shapes itself out of my somewhat chaotic mental disgust is a question, and that question is as follows:—Suppose the antecedents of all the men brokers in Broad street were submitted to the same investigation and criticism that has pursued these women and used and enforced as arguments why they should not be permitted to transact business there? Like a true Yankee I will answer my own question and say that in my opinion—and it is not to be despised as founded on knowledge—the silence of a Sabbath morning would pervade both Broad and Wall streets henceforth forever, or until the boys of the coming generation, profiting by the follies of their fathers, should begin business again on a good character basis.

Are crimes which have been expiated in prison, gambling proper, in contradistinction to gold gambling, thimble-rigging and a dozen other meannesses—some of them unpronounceable here, which, partaking nothing of legal crimes, are yet more despicable than any downright crime—are they to be regarded in a more lenient light than clairvoyance? And if so, wherefore?

I did not start out, however, with the intention of drawing an invidious comparison between the past of Mrs. Woodhull and Claflin and the past of their contemporaries, only in so far as showing the absurdity of making this senseless distinction between men and women in reference to their conduct, either past or present. The true principle, it seems to me, is to accept people for what they are to us, and what they show a desire to be, rather than what they have been or appeared to be to somebody else, and then to apply the principle equally to both sexes.

The fact that these women have established themselves in a legitimate business is evidence *prima facie* that they want to do something better than they have done heretofore. Whether that heretofore has been indifferent or bad is nobody's business. The question is, Have they lent it behind them? If so, then the only honest or honorable course for both men and women is to help them keep it there.

But, suppose through dread of this same abuse which has assailed them they had become

BURDENS UPON SOCIETY

for support, to the knowledge of the public, what then?

Wouldn't the same slanderous tongues have wagged as fiercely and maliciously and with more reason? Then the cry would be, "What a shame! Why don't they do something?" And who among all the number would extend the hand or helpful kindness to assist them?

This brings us down to the fact that everybody is expected to take care of himself or herself, but only to the extent and through the means indicated by others whose interest begins and ends in dictatorial indifference.

People, and especially women, are often driven, through the desire to avoid dependence into measures and means which are antagonistic and utterly repulsive to their entire natures, and which are only employed temporarily in the hope and intention of doing something better

This seems to have been the case with Mrs. Woodhull and Claflin, and no inference is to be drawn from the abuse they receive except that their assailants are bent on forcing them back into the very mode of life which has furnished the groundwork for all fault finding.

Suppose people don't like the idea of women brokers, what then? The women brokers have one advantage that no amount of like nor dislike can disturb—namely, ample means to keep their office open and hold their ground whether they do any business or not. And herein lies the secret of their complacency, I opine; for, although preferring the encouragement and support to no found in the general good will of the people, nevertheless they are not actually dependent upon it.

The common assertion that this too is a humbug, only another phase adopted because of its manifold advantages over the former, is as reprehensible as the thing it is intended to condemn. Assertion, unsupported by proof, is simply ridiculous and utterly unworthy notice or response by sound minds, save when it smacks of viciousness, and then only when refused from fools through worthy persons, whose chief fault lies in a

MENTAL INDOLENCE

that induces repetition of somebody else's thought rather than go to the trouble of singing their own into words

I have had occasion once before of pointing out through your columns, in a limited way, not only the absurdity but the injustice of predicating the present upon the past, and shall therefore content myself by asking what right people have to assert that because a thing has been it must continue to be?

That this senseless and illogical reasoning—no, not reasoning, denunciation—works more woe than all other causes combined may be proved beyond peradventure by a visit to almost any outcast of society, whether moral or criminal often le s, and of either sex, but more especially in the cases of women.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred will tell the pitiful story of their useless and sometimes almost superhuman efforts to retrieve the one error; of as constantly being beaten back by the victors, busy and scandal-laden tongues of their own sex until at last, weary and hopeless, they settle down into the degradation which their sisters (!) make for them. Thank Heaven there are some women

TOO STRONG TO BE CONQUERED

in this way, and of that metal, I judge, are the Mrs. Woodhulls and Claflins. Whose whispers in my ear an insinuation, or conveys to me by word, or thing, or look, a suspicion against a woman, incurs me the greatest insult of which she is capable; and this is the strongest feeling under which I advocate political and social equality for women. Men are more lenient toward unfortunate women than women themselves are, and I account for the fact by that other one of men's varied and wider range of employments, both mental and physical, creating a corresponding breadth of thought and liberality of feeling.

Finally, I have observed with more than usual discrimination the men who express their disapproval of this Broad street innovation, and find thus far that they are men of inferior intellects and little culture, and of that class only to be despised as "the male slanderer, who must have the cowardice of a woman before he can traduce one."

Time enough to arraign women for their short comings when men are measured by the same standard. SARAH F. NORTON.

THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.

The Bill of Rights as Adopted.

[From the St. Paul Press, Feb. 19.]

The List of Rights submitted to the convention by Mr. Riel on behalf of the committee on January 29 was taken up article by article. We give below the full text of the Bill of Rights in the form in which each article was finally adopted:—

ARTICLE 1. That in view of the present exceptional position of the Northwest, duties upon goods imported into the country shall continue as at present except in the case of spirituous liquors) for three years, and for such further time as may elapse until there be uninterrupted railroad communication between Red River Settlement and St. Paul, and also steam communication between Red River Settlement and Lake Superior.

ART. 2. That as long as this country remains a territory of the Dominion of Canada there shall be no direct taxation, except such as may be imposed by the local legislature for municipal or other local purposes.

ART. 3. That during the time this country shall remain in the position of a territory to the Dominion of Canada all military, civil and other public expenses in connection with the general government of the country, or that have hitherto been borne by the public funds of the settlement, beyond the receipt of the above-mentioned duties, shall be met by the Dominion of Canada.

ART. 4. That while the burden of public expense in this territory is borne by Canada the country be governed under a Lieutenant Governor from Canada and a Legislature, three members of whom, being heads of departments of the government, shall be nominated by the Governor General of Canada.

ART. 5. That after the expiration of this exceptional period the country shall be governed, as regards its local affairs, as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are now governed, by a Legislature chosen by the people and a Ministry responsible to it, under a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General of Canada.

ART. 6. That there shall be no interference by the Dominion Parliament in the local affairs of this territory, other than is allowed in the other provinces, and that this territory shall have and enjoy, in all respects, the same privileges, advantages and aids in meeting the public expenses of this territory as the province of Ontario has and enjoys.

ART. 7. That while the Northwest remains a territory the Legislature have a right to pass all laws local to the territory over the veto of the Lieutenant Governor by a two-thirds vote.

ART 8. A Homestead and Pre-emption law.

ART. 9. That while the Northwest remains a territory, the sum of $25,000 a year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges.

ART. 10. That all public buildings be at the cost of the Dominion Treasury.

ART. 11. That there shall be guaranteed uninterrupted steam communication to Lake Superior within five years, and also the establishment by rail of a connection with the American railway as soon as it reaches the international line.

The next article gave rise to a lengthy discussion. As introduced it was as follows:—

ART. 12. That the military force required in this country be composed of natives of the country during four years.

This article was warmly supported by Messrs. Riel and Donohue; but it was strongly opposed on the French as well as on the English side of the convention on various grounds, one of the strongest of which was that the people of the settlement were almost all connected by ties of relationship, and that if a disturbance arose a military force of natives would be compelled to fight against their own kindred. Another was that the natives of the country had no particular taste for military pursuits, and in case of any great outbreak of Indians, or in any other quarter, they could not spare men enough from their industrial pursuits to garrison the country. Besides—and this was the most effective argument—English troops of the line would bring money into the country and make a market for their products. These considerations prevailed, and a motion of Mr. Bunn to strike out article twelve was carried by a vote of 23 to 15. The following articles were then adopted:—

ART. 13. That the English and French languages be common in the Legislature and courts, and that all public documents and acts of the Legislature be published in both languages.

ART. 14. That the Judge of the Supreme Court speak the French and English languages.

ART. 15. That treaties be concluded between the Dominion and the several Indian tribes of the country as soon as possible.

ART. 16. That, until the population of the country entitles us to more, we have three representatives in the Canadian Parliament—one in the Senate and two in the Legislative Assembly.

ART. 17. That all the properties, rights and privileges, as hitherto enjoyed by us, be respected, and that the recognition and arrangement of local customs, usages and privileges be made under the control of the local Legislature.

ART. 18. That the two mile bay privilege be converted into a fee simple ownership.

The Bill of Rights adopted as above has been submitted to the Canadian Commissioner, Smith, for his opinion.

THE NEWARK CONVICTS.

Schwunn and Rosanna Rogers "Interviewed"—Some New Facts About Their Histories—Their Quarters in the Essex County Jail.

The Essex County Jail, located between Newark, Wilsey and Warren streets, at Newark, N. J., and which is in charge of Colonel A. J. Johnson, the warden, was visited recently by a HERALD reporter. There are more persons now confined there than have ever before been at any one period. The whole number of inmates is about 190. Of these about twenty only are females. That crime is on the increase in this section of New Jersey there is no doubt; but then the ratio of increase among violators of the law is not out of proportion to that of the increase in population. Owing to the large number of prisoners in the jail it has been found necessary to place two in most of the cells. In a few days, however, considerable of a clearing out is expected. Six convicts go to the State institution at Trenton; while others convicted of trifling offences are daily liberated on payment of fines. One man, named Mahon, an offender from orange, paid, or had paid for him, on Monday night, a fine, with costs, amounting to over $170, and departed on his way rejoicing.

The chief attractions in the jail for curious persons, to which category reporters are popularly supposed to belong, are the two convicts recently tried, found guilty and sentenced for the perpetration of crimes among the highest known to the law, and these were duly "interviewed" by our representative, who first approached cell No. 24, on the second tier, and which is at present occupied by

LEONARD SCHWUNN,

who was sentenced last Saturday to twenty years in the state Prison for the murder of Cornell's Saal in a barroom scuffle one night last November. He looked quite cheerful and readily answered in English most questions put to him by the HERALD reporter. He expressed himself amused at the various and contrary statements about his personal history which have been published. His proper name, as written by himself on the notebook of the writer, is as given above. He is a native of Prussia, twenty-seven years of age, and has a mother and three sisters still living at his native place, not many miles from "Jungen on the Rhine." He has not a solitary relative or friend in this country, though he has been here five years. He is enthusiastic, even to an anectonate degree, in referring to his counsel, Mr. William B. Guild, and says he is the only real friend to this land of strangers. He said that not only had Mr. Guild given his services without fee or reward, but had assisted him with funds since his incarceration. In regard to his fate he says he feels "middling." It is a long time, to be sure, to go to prison, he says, but still it might easily have been worse. Schwunn evidently has no idea that in Jersey "hanging is played out." He takes matters philosophically, and while still declaring that he did not strike the fatal blow by which poor Saal was swept into eternity, he says it is no use now to say much about the matter, though had he been permitted to speak in his own behalf he thinks he would have shown that many of the witnesses had sworn falsely to an outrageous degree. Of the jury who tried him he also speaks in grateful remembrance. He says the statement that he was four years in England is incorrect; he was never there. He is a stout, well built fellow, of medium height, and is rather pleasing in features. He has fine hazel eyes and dark brown hair, inclined to curl. Since his incarceration he has divested himself of a full, well trimmed mustache of "chestnutbe" color. In fine, Schwunn, so far as appearances go, is about the last person in the world one would suppose likely to commit the crime he has been convicted of. Leaving pleasant-faced Schwunn, our reporter was next introduced, *sans ceremonie*, by Deputy Warden George Johnson to

ROSANNA ROGERS,

the convicted slayer of her step-brother, James Sheridan. Like Schwunn, Rosanna is pleasing in features and quite unassuming in manners. She is a native of Brooklyn and only twenty-one years of age last October. She looks four or five years older, and is a chunky, round-faced, dark-eyed, dark-haired woman, of more than average intelligence for a person in her station in life. She presented a rather neat appearance in a simple, light-figured calico dress, and freely conversed on the subject of her conviction and sentence. She expresses entire satisfaction with the latter, which is five months' imprisonment in her present quarters. Her sentence expires on the 5th of July next. She declares positively she did not strike her brother with the Smoothing iron, but says that she resented his abuse to her in a manner that she would repeat under similar circumstances. The whole trouble, she says, arose out of jealousy on his part because her mother did not present him also with a small hand lamp. On two previous occasions, she says the deceased abused and beat her shamefully. She, too, speaks well of her counsel, judges and jury, and is cheerfully happy in not being sent to Trenton.

The jail authorities are not yet posted as to the day when the State Prison convicts will be removed to Trenton, the sheriff not having yet signified his intention in the premises. It will probably be some day this week, however. The jail presents an appearance at once cleanly and cheerful.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

29 CORNELIA ST., NEAR BLEECKER ST.—A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; first class baker; can give good city references. Can be seen for a week.

59 1ST AV., NEAR 4TH ST., ROOM 11.—TWO respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid or nurse; good recommendations. Can be seen for two days.

83 CROSBY ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class cook in a clubhouse; best references given. Call for two days between the hours of 10 and 3.

104 EAST 25TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV., HER present employer's.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron.

112 WEST 33D ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, LATELY arrived, as cook in a private family; can be seen for two days. Good reference.

117 WEST 24TH ST., FRONT HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., THIRD floor, front room.—As experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house or to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

149 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as good cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go private boarding house; good city reference from last employer.

154 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR, ROOM No. 2.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A NEAT, competent woman as good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Superior references.

159 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, will assist at washing; is a good baker; best city references; no objection to the country.

162 WEST 23D ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's to-day.

163 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; city or country; understands her business thoroughly, and is a first class baker; best city references.

181 LUDLOW, NEAR HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTable young girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; has best city reference. Call for two days.

203 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS ORDER cook or meat cook in a restaurant or hotel; good city reference given.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A cook; understands meats, soups and pastry, hotel, boarding house or restaurant; city reference.

205 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

207 5TH ST., NEAR.—MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as plain cook in a boarding house.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; best city reference. Call for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family; best city references; call for two days.

224 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

228 WEST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

237 MADISON ST., REAR BUILDING.—A COOK; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

240 EAST 47TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

240 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day; understands cooking in all its branches; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

248 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and French; also soups, meat, fish, pastries and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; willing to take the entire charge of a kitchen if required; no objection to the country; city reference.

275 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as excellent cook; would assist with the washing and ironing.

427 EAST 11TH ST.—A STEADY RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands cooking and baking; would do the coarse washing in a large or small family; city reference.

439 6TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—An experienced Scotch woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker and a good manager; can act as housekeeper in a small family; good city reference.

444 5TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

458 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook; would do housework in a small private family; good city reference.

488 2D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., THIRD floor, front room.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone, in a small private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last place.

576 2D AV., NEAR 32D ST., IN TOY STORE.—AS good meat and pastry cook; would do some washing or the entire kitchen work. Excellent reference. Can be seen for two days.

621 2D AV., CORNER 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do up stairs work in a private family.

1,432 3D AV., 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; the best city reference given; call to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK. French or English. No one need apply unless offering liberal wages and a comfortable situation. Address B. B., Herald office, for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

22 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at present employer's.

37 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, as chambermaid and help in the nursery or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call at her last employer's.

54 WEST 49TH ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—As first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

79 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' city reference. Can be seen with present employer.

141 EAST 13TH ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 7.—A RESpectable young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist in the washing; best city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

166 EAST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to a private boarding house; has good city reference.

171 CLINTON ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG German girl (two years in the country) as chambermaid in an American family.

201 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress or chambermaid and to take care of a child; no objection to the country; first class reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—An English young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing, or chamberwork and sewing; city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. The best city reference can be given.

212 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children. Best city reference from her last place.

220 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in the washing.

225 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place. Can be seen from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

226 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse; good reference.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a private family; is kind to children; no objection to the country; city reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid. Has good reference.

320 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl as chambermaid or nurse, and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Call for two days. Ring first bell.

336 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two young women; one as first class waiter; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference.

409 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

417 EAST 17TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for three days

594 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., first floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

594 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., first floor, front room.—A young girl, 16 years of age, to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in housework. Has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

599 9TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, aged 16 years, in a private family to do light chamberwork or waiting; good reference; call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

103 EAST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, having one Wheeler & Wilson's machine, will give her services from 8 to 3 o'clock in exchange for board. Call on or address J. C., for one week.

111 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' dresses, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also hairdressing. Can be seen at her present place or employment for two days.

121 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Latest fashions, perfect fitting, tasteful trimming. Ladies may be fitted at their residences. Will go out by the day.

145 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow as seamstress, by the month or day; is a good dressmaker; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; no objection to assist with children; has lived seven years in one family. Call for two days.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A GOOD DRESS AND CLOAK maker to go out by the day or week; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's and several other sewing machines. Call or address.

218 EAST 38TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a good dressmaker; can cut, fit and trim any kind of sewing; has her own machine; no objection to do light chamberwork; best city reference. Call Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

222 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A dressmaker wishes to make a few more engagements; can cut all kinds of walking suits and evening dresses; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call all the week.

232 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—Plain washing and ironing at her own house, by a competent woman; good references.

244 EAST 37TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR and dressmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own machine; best city references.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the day to do sewing in private families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good reference.

249 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress by the month; can do all kinds of family sewing and is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days.

287 3D AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day in first class families; references given if required.

308 EAST 32D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker will go out to sew in private families; terms moderate. Call for two days.

321 EAST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—First class dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit; would take care of a growing child; no objection to the country; good references.

341 EAST 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., third floor, front room.—A respectable girl as first class seamstress; can braid and embroider; would do light chamberwork or take care of children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable Dress and Cloak Making. Winter and Spring Suits, $3 upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; Children's and Misses' Garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

363 WEST 22D ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; can do first class work; has the very best of customers; operates on four machines; unquestionable reference.

412 EAST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 6.—An experienced seamstress; day or week; can cut and make ladies' dresses and children's clothes.

539 3D AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A German girl by the day or week as excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 53D STS.—A lady, formerly of Madam Dieden's, will do work at her own house at a reasonable price; also dresses altered.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS A THOROUGH knowledge of cloak and dress making, a situation as forewoman or cutter; has had experience in one of the first business houses of the city, to which she can refer as regards her capacity. Address A. B. C., box 165 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

29 AV. C, THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 12.—A RESpectable young woman to do general housework or up stairs work in a private family; city reference if required; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

General Housework, &c.

33 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; good city reference.

45 EAST 52D ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON avs.—A young married woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

95 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; no objections to go as chambermaid. Call for two days.

112 7TH AV., CORNER OF 18TH ST., OVER THE TEA store.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family.

145 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A respectable girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good city reference.

155 PERRY ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A COMPEtent person to do housework in a small private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; reference.

236 EAST 45TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

318 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., third floor.—A strong, healthy young woman to do general housework; best city reference from last place.

417 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, in the rear.—A respectable widow, with a child two years old, to do general housework, or as laundress; will go for low wages on account of the child, who is no trouble; best city reference. Call for two days.

433 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; best references.

438 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

442 WEST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; city reference if required.

587 10TH AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—A respectable young woman at general housework; good washer and ironer; good reference given.

6532 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A young girl, 16 years old, to assist in light housework or to mind children; is willing and obliging.

Housekeepers, &c.

172 ESSEX ST.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT AS housekeeper for a widower of possessions. Address CLAUDE, care of Mrs. Wilner.

284 5TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A SCOTCH LADY AS housekeeper, in city or country; has good reference from late employer. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER.

435 CANAL ST.—A WIDOW, WITHOUT ENCUMbrance and a stranger in the city, as housekeeper; city references. Mrs. M. L. DAVISON.

A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as housekeeper and to assist in the education of children. Address box 2,642 Post office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH, DESIRES a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family. Address Mrs. V. B., box 136 Herald office, stating when and where to be seen.

A GERMAN GIRL, WITH GOOD REFERENCE, FOR housework, washing and ironing, in a genteel family. No. 259 West 54th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED person with reliable references, either as housekeeper or governess for children. Address M. O., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

15 IRVING PLACE.—A COLORED GIRL AS NURSE; best references from present employer. Call from 10 to 12.

60 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON avs.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

68 WILLETT ST., REAR ROOM, NO. 8.—A YOUNG girl to take care of children or to do waiting in a small family; reference from her last place.

103 MOTT ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable widow woman to take a child to nurse from the bottle to 2 or 3 years old; good city reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As infant's nurse, by a Protestant woman; an infant preferred; has long experience and the very best city reference. None need apply but those having a young infant. Can be seen for two days.

120 WEST 26TH ST.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; has plenty of milk.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

132 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS child's nurse or to do light chamberwork.

143 CLINTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse in a private family; doctor's reference if required.

206 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., SECOND floor, front room.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Best reference given.

207 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

216 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as nurse in a good family; her first baby two months old; no objection to town or country. Call for two days at Mrs. PAYNE'S.

222 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS MONTHLY nurse; can furnish first class city references.

247 WEST 54TH ST. (LATE EMPLOYER).—A GOOD cook; willing to do washing and ironing; also a waiter girl; willing to do chamberwork.

249 AV. B.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Apply for two days.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST, REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to country or city; city reference.

254 WEST 55TH ST.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping is desirous of obtaining a situation for her seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork or take charge of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at present employer's from whom she has four years' reference.

317 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as child's nurse or to make herself generally useful; a good home preferred to wages; three years' reference.

319 5TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, 14 years old, to mind a baby and do light housework.

337 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., room No. 10.—A trustworthy, reliable American girl to take care of growing children in a first class family; no objection to go in the country. Call on or address J. L.

347 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A STRONG, healthy mother, with a fresh breast of milk, to take the entire charge of an infant in a private family; best reference. Call or address for three days.

409 WEST 44TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Mrs. CRANE.

427 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—As monthly nurse; is now disengaged; best city references. Call all the week.

451 WEST 16TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO take care of children or do up stairs work.

A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL, ENERGETIC WOman desires a position as nurse and companion to an elderly or invalid lady; is capable of supervising the household affairs of a first class family, and only such will please apply. Address ENTERPRISE, Herald office.

YOUNG CHILDREN OR INFANTS REQUIRING A mother's care and protection can obtain such in a healthy locality. Address MOTHER, box 122 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

39 PARK AV., NEAR YORK ST.—AS COMPETENT laundress who thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; can be seen at the house of her present employer. Call at the basement door.

61 BANK ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; the very best reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

132 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out by the day working, or to take in ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can give first class reference.

133 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing, or family washing at her own home; is a good washer and ironer; good reference.

141 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable married woman wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing; has the best city reference.

148 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress or to do general housework; also her daughter, 14 years of age, to take care of children; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

163 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish best city reference.

197 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON as first class laundress, or would do good plain cooking and fine washing; her daughter would do chamberwork; would prefer a place together; best city reference.

210 WEST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT laundress to do the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; understands ilating; no objection to go out by the day; best reference.

222 WEST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABle woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, or would take it home; also would go out to do day's work; best reference.

238 WEST 16TH ST., GROCERY STORE.—A YOUNG woman to do gentlemen's or ladies' or families' washing; good reference. Call or address.

325 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to go out to day's work, either washing and ironing or housecleaning; is a first class worker. Can be seen for the week.

357 7TH AV., CORNER 50TH ST.—MRS. JOSEPH H. GREEN, first class washing and ironing and going out to private house.

453 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or to cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

572 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., FIRST floor, back room.—Wanted, the washing and ironing of a few gentlemen and ladies, by a respectable young woman who can do all styles of gentlemen's linens and ladies' finery at her own residence, and will perform the work well; city reference.

628 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—A respectable woman to take in washing and ironing at her own house; can do polishing and fluting in neatest style; at a dozen; no objections to go out to work by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

TO STUDENTS, STRANGERS AND ALL PERSONS WHO desire their clothing attended to in a superior manner.—Washing and ironing for 75 cents per dozen, and mending neatly executed and on the most reasonable terms; best reference given; clothes sent for and delivered to any part of the city. Call on or address Mrs. H. E. STANTON, No. 2 Clarke st., corner Broome, one block east from Varick.

Waitresses, &c.

145 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent laundress wishes to take in gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; good city reference. Call or address M. C.

152 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress.

358 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and do plain sewing; best city reference; can be seen at her present employer's.

Miscellaneous.

62 3D ST.—AS FOREWOMAN IN A CLOAK AND dressmaking establishment; nine years' experience; best reference; no objection to any other city. Call or address J. W. for one week.

66 6TH AV.—A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability wishes a position in a gentleman's or lady's household; no objection to the country or children, and can make herself very useful as first class housekeeper.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as lady's maid or hairdresser.

284 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A NICE, INTELLIgent American girl, 12 years old, who knows how to work; all that will be required for her services is schooling.

304 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—

... FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—... LEASE, THE ENTIRE BUILDING 601 Broadway, heretofore known as "The Berrian House Furnishing Rooms." Terms moderate. Apply to C. B. & J. F. N... LL, 87 and 89 Leonard street.

A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY TO lease—175 feet east of Broadway, corner Walker street and Cortlandt alley; size 50x100; now occupied as an iron safe manufactory. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, 696 Broadway.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE with vaults front and rear, all in good order, No. 25 Rivington street, 25x46x100. For permit apply to DANIEL W. T. COTTE, 153 Bowery, Real Estate and Insurance Broker.

A FIRST CLASS STORE ON THE BEST BUSINESS side of Eighth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, to let—With fixtures complete; suitable for fancy goods, dry goods or any other nice business; two plate glass windows, gas and water; fixtures, stools, &c. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS STORE—SOUTHWEST CORNER Bowery and Bleecker street, forty feet front, to let.—Splendid location for a drug store or any first class business; will be divided if desired. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 350 Bowery.

A GOOD LOCATION FOR BUSINESS.—TO LET, the Basement and Sub-Cellar of No. 811 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, 25x103; also the Upper Floor of the same. Building, consisting of seven rooms, at a very low rent. Inquire in the store.

A.—LOFTS—LOFTS AND STORE, 20 AND 22 WOOSter street, near Canal, 60x100; fine light; low rent. WILLIAMS & GRAY, 24 Wooster street.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE IN TWELFTH street, between Second and Third avenues, 25x60, lot 103; modern improvements; in fine order; cheap and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER & CO., No. 160 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

A LLEN STREET, NEAR HOUSTON, NOS. 185 AND 183 A 47x50 stock; will sell low and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER & CO., 160 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE—MODERN IMprovements, Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, $30,000; with mirrors, gas, fixtures, carpets, &c. W. H. FALCONER, 160 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

A DOUBLE STORE 43X74 TO LEASE—AT NOS. 33 and 35 Bridge street, near Broad, suitable for grain, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

A CARRIAGE FACTORY TO LET—IN THE BEST PART of the city, established twenty years; stock for sale. For particulars apply to H. S. CALENBERG, 235 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

BOWERY STORE TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BROWN stone Building 277 Bowery, 25x94. Will be let whole or in part. Rent low. Apply to A. HARDMAN, 425 Broadway.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—FURNITURE for sale if required, or will let unfurnished; possession immediately if required. Apply at 172 Thompson street.

CENTRE STREET, NOS. 45 AND 48, TOGETHER WITH 25 and 28 Cross street, to let or lease, at $6,500 per annum. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CORNER STORE TO LEASE—25 FEET FRONT; best part of New York for first class retail trade. Address SIXTH AVENUE, station G.

FIRST LOFT TO LET—IN FIRST CLASS MARBLE front building on John street, between William and Gold streets. Inquire of WM. DICKINSON, 75 John street.

LOFTS TO LET—26X65, ON CORNER, WINDOWS ON three sides, with Power, and very desirable. W. M. RAYMOND & CO., 384 Pearl street, on Franklin square.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND PLENTY of light; steam night and day; each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose street.

MACHINE SHOP TO LET AND ELEGANT STOCK OF new Tools for sale; a bargain; shop on ground floor, 70 by 80 feet; located 42 State street, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 315 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

PACKING HOUSE TO LET—50 BY 100, 50X 100 AND 50X Eleventh avenue, and Fixtures for sale, or would do for manufacturing purposes. Address JAMES H. PEENEY, 157 East Fifty-third street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted and ventilated, with every convenience for manufacturing. Apply to PECK & BOGART, on the premises, 168 Bank street, corner of West street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN ONE OF THE BEST factory buildings in this city; room 40x80. Inquire at 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenue.

STORE TO LEASE—FOR JEWELRY, STATIONERY, hair; very best location; cheap rent. Address FIVE YEARS, station G.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—THE BEST LOCAtion and prettiest store of its size on Broadway. Inquire at 645 Broadway.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 62X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 468, 470 and 472 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 595 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, NO. 456 TO 470 Cherry street, 125 feet by 69 feet; also two three story buildings on Monroe street, in the rear of the above, 125 feet by 50, with or without steam power. Apply at 172 Livingston street.

TO LET—A FINE STORE AND LARGE BASEMENT IN the best part of Broadway, with one of the largest show windows in the city. Apply on the premises, 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets.

TO LET—THE BUILDING CORNER OF BEEKMAN street, Park row and Theatre alley, being 61 feet on Park row and 25 on Theatre alley. Apply to HERBERT B. TURNER, 21 Nassau street.

TO LET.—A FINE STORE, CORNER OF SMITH AND Union streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF BUILDING 253 Canal street, near Mercer; suitable for feather, artificial flowers or any other light manufacturing business. Apply to JAMES PARISH, 359 Canal street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SECOND FLOOR, 45x15, brick building; rent low. Apply on premises, 110 Leonard street, east of Broadway.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER STORES ON Fulton street, Brooklyn; a few small Stores on Fulton avenue; also one small Store and Dwelling; rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 315 Fulton street, Brooklyn up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND COUNter Cellar of store 49 Broadway, each 25x200 feet; the basement on Broadway fronting level on Church street extension; rent $4,000. Apply to A. LIVINGSTON, 59 Wall street, Jauncey Court.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 10 Union square, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; will be let at a reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply to GEORGE R. SCHIEFFELIN, 54 Wall street.

TO LET—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS AND ENTIRE Buildings, from Reade to Broome street, and from Broadway to West Broadway. Send for list. WM. C. WALKER, 229 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—EIGHT LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of First avenue and Sixtieth street. Apply to J. F. YOUNG, 98 Duane street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the granite building northwest corner of Broadway and Chambers street (Delmonico's Building), suitable for insurance, railroad, freight or ticket office. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FIVE STORY Building, size 25x125, on west side of Sixth avenue, near Twenty-third street; suitable for any large retail business. Address C. K. G., Herald office.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FINE HALL, 50X60, NOS. 806 and 808 Broadway, on first floor from street, with Rooms adjoining; would make an excellent furniture or piano-forte warerooms; rent low to a good tenant. Also large Offices on first floor of Park Building, 37 Park row, suitable for banking, insurance or publishers. Apply to J. A. CAREY, 195 Broadway.

TO LODGES.—TO LET, A COMFORTABLY FURnished meeting Room, suitable for Odd Fellows and Masons, with fuel and light at moderate price, 59 Vandam street, between Hudson and Varick. Inquire of WM. DOEKE, at same place.

TWO VERY FINE STORES, CORNER FIFTY-THIRD street and Sixth avenue, plate glass fronts, and in fine order; suitable for drug store, grocery, fancy goods, &c. WATERLOW & CO., 825 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

THE GOOD WILL BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—WELL occupied with boarders, best locality down town, on moderate terms. To be seen all this week. 499½ Madison st.

WATER FRONT BUILDINGS FOR WAREHOUSES OR manufactories; also vacant Lots for rent, together or separately, two blocks from Grand street, East river, with cars to every part of the city and three ferries to Brooklyn. DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 99 and 92 Mangin st.

19 UNION SQUARE.—THE LARGE SIX STORY brown stone Building, containing 23 rooms, all in good repair; a fine location for insurance and other offices; or it would be let for a club or boarding house; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises. J. R. TERRY.

75 NASSAU STREET.—TO LET—A BASEMENT 60 feet deep; also Offices on first floor. Apply at room 15, up stairs.

93 GRAND STREET, 765 Broadway, 75 Maiden lane, 51 Beekman st, To let by J. D. WENDEL, 70 Maiden lane.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN EXTRA LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses in all locations, and reasonable rents. Apply to POE & NELSON, 686 Broadway.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FOURteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will be let for a genteel boarding house. Apply to A. D. FARRELL, 217 Canal street.

A.—TO LET, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone corner House, Lexington avenue and Fifty-ninth street; completely and beautifully furnished; strictly first class; possession immediately if desired. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, PLACE & CO., 60 William street.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, TO let, in 10th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 29th, 34th, 49th and 51st streets and other respectable locations. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th street.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO 111 BROADWAY, Trinity Building, basement, offices A and B. For Real Estate Circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, AT THE LOW rent of $360 per month, a handsome four story double House on Waverley place, overlooking Washington square. Apply to A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine street.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR story brown stone House, at 64 West Forty-ninth street. The family, going to Europe, will rent it moderately to a desirable party, or the house will be sold if desired. Inquire on the premises or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—ALL OR PART OF FOUR STORY BROWN stone House 19 West Eleventh street, near Broadway; low rent; parlors furnished; possession immediately; will be altered to suit business purposes. Apply to F. H. FROST.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE four story brown stone House No. 324 West Fourteenth st., with all modern improvements, containing 26 rooms. The house is in first rate order in every respect. Immediate possession given. To a desirable tenant would make the terms moderate. Apply to LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

$300 PER MONTH FOR A SPLENDIDLY FURnished brown stone House on Fourteenth street. Possession at once. Also one on Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, unfurnished. H... SERD & DOLY, 29 East Nineteenth street.

Unfurnished.

A VARIETY OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN ALL parts of the city to let. Rent $1,000 and upwards. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A.—TO LET, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, on West Twenty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Also four story English basement brick House, in West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Both houses have all modern improvements. Permits of Wm. MORGAN PLACE & CO., 60 William street.

A SPLENDID THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, No. 235 West Fiftieth street, to a responsible tenant. Rent $1,700 per annum. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. For particulars apply to owner, 233 West Fiftieth street.

A SPLENDID BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP HOUSE No. 339 West Forty-eighth street, to a responsible tenant, Rent $1,800 per annum. Can be seen between 11 and 12 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. For particulars apply to owner, 333 West Fiftieth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE—Harlem; perfect order; will immediate possession; rent low. Apply to STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, basement, offices A and B.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET—IN VARIOUS LOCAtions up town, at prices ranging from $1,200 up to $6,000 per annum. WATERLOW & CO., 825 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

HOUSE TO LET—ALSO ALL THE MAGNIFICENT Furniture for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Magnificent brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $400, for $175; one do., $125; reps Suit, $55; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $650, for $250; Etageres, Cabinets, Bronzes, Curtains, Mirrors, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture, &c., a sacrifice. 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

HOUSES TO RENT—BY JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street, as follows:—Corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue, four story brown stone, $3,400; also 234 Second avenue, $2,400; four in Thirty-third street, $800, $1,000, $1,500; Thirty-fourth street, one, $1,300; three on Thirty-seventh street, $1,250 each; two on Lexington avenue, at $1,750 and $1,800 each; also a number of others up town, from $1,250 to $1,800. Rents low to good tenants.

HOUSES TO LET.—NOS. 353 AND 355 EAST NINEteenth street, near Second avenue, three stories, high stoop, 15 rooms; moderate rent; modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, Real Estate office, 82 St. Mark's place, near First avenue.

HOUSES TO LET—IN HUBERT, GREENWICH, Bleecker, Macdougal, Pike, West Twentieth streets, Waverley place and Abingdon square. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 108 Bleecker street.

LOW RENTS—$1,050 EACH, 1,520 AND 1,522 BROADway, brick, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets; modern improvements, three story, front and back basements, kitchen and front cellar; possession; also the Business Property 237 Fourth avenue; all to be seen daily. Apply to WILLIAM KNIGHT, 327 Fourth avenue.

NICE BROWN STONE HOUSE NEAR TENTH STREET, $1,200; one on Fifteenth street, near Second avenue, $1,200; many furnished and unfurnished Houses east and west at reduced rents. FROEHLICH & CO., 359 Bowery.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO 111 BROADWAY, Trinity Building, basement, office A and B. For Real Estate Circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

TO LET—ONE OF THE COZIEST THREE STORY HIGH stoop Houses, with all modern improvements. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at 411 West Forty-seventh street, after 12 M.

TO LET THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY high stoop House 225 East Fiftieth street; neighborhood first class. Apply to E. MILLER, 161 Washington street.

TO LET—NO. 133 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, near Sixth avenue; three story and basement Dwelling House. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 321 Canal street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE No. 25 Morton street, having all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises or to E. A. BRUSH, 16 Murray street.

TO LET—THE FREESTONE DWELLING HOUSE 431 West Twenty-first street; elegant house and desirable location. Apply to HERBERT E. TURNER, 21 Nassau st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 221 FOURTH street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets. Apply at 83 West Twenty-second street, of E. J. LADEN. Rent $1,500.

TO LET AT LOW FIGURES, TO A GOOD TENANT, A three story brown stone high stoop House on Lexington avenue, a few blocks below Central Park. Address box 4,487 Post office.

TO LET—ON FORTY SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway—A very desirable four story brown stone high stoop House, containing all the modern improvements; will be let or leased low to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EIGHTY-THIRD street, near Fourth avenue, two three story and basement frame Houses, containing 12 rooms, baths, ranges and stationary tubs; rent $800 each. Apply at 67 East Eighty-third street.

TO LET—TO A GOOD TENANT, A THREE STORY brown stone high stoop House, 359 West Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to a private family. Apply to owner, 338 West Nineteenth street.

TO LET THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGlish basement House 149 Lexington avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, having extra stairs for servants and all the modern improvements; rent $2,000. Can be seen after 11 o'clock. Apply to R. B. LLOYD, 138 East Thirtieth street.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, ON SIXTH AVENUE, near Fifty-seventh street; rent $28 per month, in advance. Inquire at No. 9 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House No. 215 West Thirty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue; in a splendid neighborhood; with all modern improvements; to a responsible tenant it will be let at a reduced rent and put in good order; can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inquire of owner, 221 Canal street, up stairs. H. OSTRANDER.

TO RENT IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, brown stone four story, $2,000; also Thirty-fifth street, near Madison avenue, $4,000. Also others, from $500 to $4,000. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$1,800.—A VERY FINE FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 20x50, in complete order, to rent; location Sixtieth street, west of Lexington avenue; the best street up town; possession May 1. W. J. BARNES, No. 4 Pine street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SIX ROOMS, GAS, BATH, range, stationary tubs and closets. Brown stone houses, desirably located. SAMUEL D. MACE, 1,327 Third avenue, near Seventy-sixth street.

A NEW DOUBLE BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, in suits of five or ten Rooms, arranged upon the plan of European flats. Parties of respectability only can apply; No. 78 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, or to J. H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue, Lyric Hall.

A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT NICELY FURnished suitable for housekeeping to lot, separately or together. Apply at 204 East Twenty-first street, near Third avenue.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GAS AND BATH, 225 East Twenty-first street; also a Second Floor, 347 East Tenth street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SIX ROOMS, GAS, BATH, range, stationary tubs and closets; brown stone houses, desirably located. SAMUEL D. MACE, 1,327 Third avenue, near Seventy-sixth street.

FIRST FLOOR ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, $8 50 weekly; $35 monthly. Also Sitting and Bed Room, $4 50; Brooklyn, near cars. J. ANDREW, Owner, 202 Broadway, New York.

FLOORS TO LET—IN A REAR BUILDING, TO ONE or two small respectable families; rent $8 and $9 per month. 408 Eighth avenue.

FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS; ALSO LARGE PARLOR and Room and one single Room, handsomely furnished and supplied with every comfort for housekeeping. No. 61 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

SPLENDID FURNISHED FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, GAS, water, stationary tubs and every convenience; excellent location. Terms low. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, WITH USE of bath room; also a House, with possession; also Suits of five Rooms. N. ROE, Real Estate Agent, 209 Varick street.

TO LET—A LARGE, VERY HANDSOME SECOND Floor; bath room, separate meter and all conveniences; first class private house and very desirable location. 242 East Seventeenth street, near Livingston place.

TO LET—A FLOOR IN HOUSE 65 EAST TWELFTH street, near Broadway, for business or family. Rent very low.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 1,152 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms, water, &c.; rent cheap; $25. Inquire on premises, No. 412 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FOUR BEAUTIFUL ROOMS ON SECOND floor, high stoop house, containing gas, water, &c.; rent $19. Inquire on premises, No. 451 West Forty-fourth street.

TO RENT—IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, between First and Second avenues, a frame House, seven rooms, with stable for nine horses, suitable for truck business. 403 Eighth avenue.

THE UPPER PART OF BROWN STONE HOUSE 811 West Fiftieth street, consisting of eight rooms, in a splendid condition, to a responsible tenant and small family only. Rent $750 per annum. Apply to owner on the premises, between 1 and 4 P. M.

TERMS LOW.—GENTEEL SITTING AND ONE OR TWO Bedrooms, furnished for housekeeping; water, gas, stationary tubs; closet on floor; everything needed for comfort. 152 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, second floor, front; conveniences for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; family private; terms moderate if permanently engaged. References exchanged.

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOK BINDING.—WALKER'S NEW YORK LIBRARY and Job Book Bindery, 55 Dey street.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE STORAGE, Packing and Moving Establishment, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Families moved, city or country; furniture, pianofortes boxed and shipped; storage furniture, &c.

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FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE MARKETS.
FULL REPORTS OF ALL GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FROM WASHINGTON.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FROM ALBANY.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC PER CABLE.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FROM ALL PARTS.
ALL THE NEWS
OF ALL KINDS,
FROM ALL SOURCES,

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR.—PRIVATE TABLE if desired. Other Double and single Rooms, with or without Board. Terms moderate. 59 West Twenty-fourth street.

5TH AVENUE, 491.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS superior Accommodations for a family or party of gentlemen, with or without first class private table; references exchanged.

$5 TO $8 PER WEEK.—WANTED, A SMALL ROOM, with breakfast and tea and full board on Sundays. Address B. C., Herald office.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suite of Rooms, with Board, private table if desired, to the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, furnished Parlors, on second and third floors. No moving in May.

8 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board.

12 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—PLEASant, well furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with Board.

18 MACDOUGAL STREET.—BACK PARLOR, ALSO A Room on third floor to let, with or without Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

23 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife, also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR THE FIFTH avenue.—Rooms on second and fourth floors to rent, with Board.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with first class French table, a front and back Parlor, on first floor; also a few Rooms for single gentlemen or a family.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PARLOR Bedroom; also two other Rooms, to let to gentlemen, with or without Board; terms reasonable, and no moving.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—To let, with Board, well furnished front Rooms, on third floor; house first class; references exchanged.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A HANDsomely furnished suit of Rooms to let, with first class Board, in a private family. Reference required.

41 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, would let a few furnished Rooms to gentlemen; house with all modern improvements.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house first class, with all the modern improvements.

47 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—TWO COMMOdious, handsome furnished Rooms to let, without board to single gentlemen; $4 per week.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A FINE large Room and hall room connecting to rent, with Board; house first class; refers to Hatch & Riker, 1,272 Broadway.

56 (NEW NO. 167) SEVENTEENTH STREET, THIRD door east of Union square.—One large handsomely furnished Room, on second floor, to let, with Board; also one small Room on fourth floor.

58 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET.

83 CHRISTOPHER STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Room in private house to one or two gentlemen, without board.

95 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—A NEATLY furnished Room to let, to a gentleman or gentleman and wife, gas, bath, &c., terms moderate.

112 TH STREET, SECOND BROWN STONE FRONT east of Fourth avenue, south side.—Comfortably furnished Rooms, en suite or otherwise, with Board, at moderate rates; no children taken.

113 EIGHTH AVENUE.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, living alone, has an unfurnished front Room to let, to a young lady or to a gentleman, where they can have the comforts of a home.

125 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, without board or for light housekeeping, will let on floors; house private; location good.

136 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FIRST street.—Delightful Furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with first class Board, can be had for a few weeks, at reduced price, during the absence of the regular occupant. Apply as above.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—VERY PLEASANT Room to let, with good Board, to gentleman and wife, for $15; also Rooms for single gentlemen, $6 and $5.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN 6th Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely Furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

139 WAVERLEY PLACE.—COMFORTABLY FURnished and pleasant Rooms on second and third floors, for gentlemen only, at moderate prices.

144 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—THOSE wanting a quiet, comfortable home can have Rooms, with board, at the above place.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished hall Room to a gentleman, $2 50 per week, bath and gas.

207 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A single Room, with board, on third floor; location good and terms reasonable; lady or gentleman. [illegible] or single, with or without Board, or for light housekeeping; gas, &c.; terms low.

214 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished Room, with gas, bath, &c., in first class private house.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room on second floor, well furnished, bathroom attached; house in want of a home call.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—A nice little Room and Bedroom furnished, $10 per week, with full Board, for lady; also a handsome Room on first floor.

229 (NEW NO.) EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A private family will let a pleasant Suit of Rooms, with Board, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms.

299 HUDSON STREET.—A WIDOW WILL ACCOMmodate two single gentlemen with pleasant Room and Board, from $5 to $6 each per week.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Large Room on second floor, with Board, for a gentleman and wife, large Room for one gentleman; $10 per week.

A BACK PARLOR, WITH BAY WINDOW, RICHLY furnished, etagere bedstead, &c., Breakfast if desired, to one or two gentlemen, also one or [illegible] Rooms; house and neighborhood first class. Address DOCTOR, Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, IN a private family. 124 West Seventeenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADISON AVENUE (123).—ONE SUIT AND TWO single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY A RE-spectable family. Inquire at 219 Thompson street, in the rear.

TO LET—BEDROOMS AND PARLOR, FURNISHED, for single gentlemen, with Board. 512 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, on second floor, $36 per week, and $6 for each person; also a single room, house and location first class. Address A. W., 261 West Thirty-fourth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A HOME DESIRED FOR A GIRL 11 YEARS OF AGE, in a plain, private Christian family. Address, stating reference, box 118 Herald office.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN AND DAUGHTER (FOUR years old) want a home in a respectable family, terms must be moderate. Address A. L. D., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, giving lowest price, W. T. ROGERS, Herald office.

JERSEY CITY BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS private family; liberal board paid and good table and home comforts expected; party consists of four adults; a back parlor indispensable; references exchanged. Address MERCHANT, box 113 station A, New York.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE (FORTY-first and Forty-second streets).—200 handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly; Family Restaurant, the best and cheapest in the city.

PARKER'S, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-FOURTH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, single, double and en suite, for gentlemen, restaurant attached, no extra charge for meals sent to rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN—668 BROADway, corner Bleecker street.—Good Rooms from $1 to $3 per day; no dark rooms; house chemically cleaned; newly furnished. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 449 Canal street.

BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM has returned from Europe. Can be consulted on past, present, future, at 1,258 Broadway, near Thirty-second street, from 10 till 9.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant.—Tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 169 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAM HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFFAIRS of life, 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2.

MADAME LE COMTE, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Trance Medium. Information positive. French and English spoken. 169 West Fifteenth street, Sixth avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE IN PARTITION.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
by order of the Supreme Court, will sell on Tuesday, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock (noon), at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following premises, viz.:—
No. 174 Dunne street,
No. 188 Washington street,
Northwest corner Hudson and Reade streets.
ALSO,
72 Lots at Yorkville, upon
Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth sts. and av. A.
Terms liberal; title perfect; maps and further description may be had of THOMAS LAWRENCE, 12 Pine, No. 103 Nassau street; GIDEON J. TUCKER, Platt's Attorney, Herald building, or of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine street.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
$25,000 worth $25,000 worth
Magnificent Household Furniture
at public auction,
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock,
and will resume again this afternoon at 1½ o'clock.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
will sell all the elegant and first class Household Furniture at the elegant private residence 12 east Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, beautiful and and latest style; Parlor Suits of the richest description, Cabinets hois de rose, rosewood and walnut Etageres, Tables, corner and side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, brocatel, rops and lace Curtains; rich Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, walnut Suits, covered with reps and brocatels; Lounges, Chairs, Bookcases, Tea and Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, &c. Sale positive. All goods must be removed 24 hours after sale. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or packgoods for purchasers; also furniture expresses engaged from Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—LOTS ON FIFty-seventh street.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Wednesday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Fifty-seventh street, 3 Lots on south side, 125 feet west of Ninth avenue.

A.—ART SALE.
Gallery of Art, 845 Broadway.
JOHN H. ASSIN, Auctioneer.
A special and peremptory sale of highly valuable European and American Works of Art, consisting of the finest specimens from favorite modern artists, together with a rare assortment of old line Engravings and water color drawings. To be sold on the afternoon and evening of March 3, at Barker's gallery, 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's. The above comprise the most costly and desirable examples of the following popular and distinguished artists, viz.:

Laufant De Metz,	Paul Seignac,	H. Van Schen,
C. M. Webb,	H. Herzig,	W. M Brown,
A. F. Tait,	Otto Erdmann,	C. C. Griswold,
J. Jacobsen,	W. S. Rose,	H. L. Rolle,
Henrietta Rosner,	Adolph Dillens,	David Col,
A. Bromels,	Carl Hubner,	J. Canary,
H. Sandeman,	F. De Beneckeleer,	Meyer Von Bremen,
Charles Vertat,	Christian Sell,	S. R. Gifford,
David Johnson,	M. F. De Haas,	Adolph Lesrel.

And others of equal merit.
This entire collection, now on view day and evening, will be sold without reserve on the 3d of March, at half past 7 P. M.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av., this (Monday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell to highest bidder, all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel: Centre Tables, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Extension Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Bullet, China, Glass, Silver Ware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots. Goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is the largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars, and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped. Sale positive.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE, THIS (MONDAY) AFternoon, commencing at 1½ o'clock—All the Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.; Carpet, Oilcloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, over 200 lots of first class Household Goods, contained in five story mansion 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION
At the elegant residence 11 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
This (Monday) morning at 10½ o'clock precisely, magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, five elegant Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk striped reps and brocatels; velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Glass, China and Silver Ware, &c. All the furniture made to order nine months ago for the present owner, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely.

AUCTION SALE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNIture—On account of failure in business.
At the residence 56 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
on THIS DAY (MONDAY), FEBRUARY 28,
at 10½ o'clock,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Statuary, Velvet Carpets,
Mirrors, Silver Ware, Bronzes,
and many rare, costly works of Art,
valued at $20,000.
JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer

Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, covered blue gold, crimson gold brocatel of the richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, rosewood Etageres, Secretary Bookcase, Console Tables, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; French plate Mirrors, brocatel Lace Window Curtains, Bronze Ormolu Chandeliers; artistic Bronze Statuary, Clock, Vases, choice collection valuable Books, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists—Holy Family, Ancient Rome, Winter Scene on the Neva, St. Petersburg, French piece, original, by Rosen, Flemish Interiors, French line Engravings, Marble Statuary, Bathers, Greek Slave, Minerva, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Canterbury, Stool, Music Books; ball Halstand, Chairs, Ottomans.

Dining Room—Hertz's patent Extension Table, Buffet, elegant sets ruby, crystal Glassware, Silver Castors, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Services, Pitcher, Sheffield Table Cutlery, Linen, French China Dinner Set.

Chambers—Rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Wardrobes, Armoire a Glace, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Hair, Spring Mattresses, Sheets, Counterpanes, Blankets, Carpets, Curtains, &c.

The auctioneer would call particular attention of the public to this sale, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment ever offered at auction in the United States [illegible] seventy-seventh cars.

ARTIST'S SALE OIL PAINTINGS—BY CATALOGUE.
PHILLIP LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, this day, Feb. 28, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings now on exhibition at the artist's salesroom 50 Nassau street, the work of eminent artists in Europe and America. This sale is well worthy the attention of buyers and inspection is respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALE.
BY HENRY B. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms, Nos. 25 Chambers and 79 Reade street,
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 226 East Thirty-first street,
Handsome Household Furniture, rosewood Piano, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

A. VOEGELEE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL TO-DAY, February 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 280 Grand street, a large assortment of all kinds of Household Furniture, Crockery, &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER
Office and Salesroom, 27 Nassau st., opposite Post office.
UNCLAIMED PACKAGES FROM THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
The great Auction House of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 500 Unclaimed Packages, contents unknown, from the American Merchants' Union Express Company.

BY ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 27 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Household Furniture.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 27 Nassau street,
A large assortment of Household Furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell to-morrow (Tuesday) entire Household Furniture of family removing to the country. Full particulars to-morrow. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 250 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell, without reserve, on Wednesday next, the prominent Barroom and Billiard Saloon known as The Wonder, corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets. Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Billiard Tables, full Lease, valuable House and business opportunity. Further particulars with CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 250 Bowery.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—STOCK AND FIXtures of a Restaurant and Saloon—On Monday, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 73 Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant and Dining Saloon, embracing Counter Fixtures, Beer Pumps, Awnings, Stoves and Furniture, Dumb Waiter, Crockery and Glassware, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Decanters, Screens, Oyster Bar, Oilcloths, Chairs, Engravings, Tables and, in fact, every article in the place. N. B.—All the goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL ON Monday, February 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, large French plate Pier and Oval Mirrors, Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures, Office Furniture, Iron Safes; also a superior collection of Oil Paintings and Engravings, Brussels Carpets, China, Crockery and Glass Ware. This sale is worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Sale peremptory.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 1 o'clock, at 269 Bleecker street, an excellent and magnificently furnished Cigar Store, rich Silver Plated Showcases, elegant Counters, Jars, imported and domestic Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco Smokers' Articles of every description. Also Oilcloth, Figures, &c.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 284 Bowery.

D. BURKE, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NOS. 7 AND 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel, will sell on Monday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of the four story house 397 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, all in good order. Sale unlimited.

E. HATHAWAY, AUCTIONEER—SELLS MONDAY, 28th, 59 Vesey street, jobber's stock of Linens, Tablecloths, Towels, Hosiery, Shirts, Cutlery, Notions, Muslins, Shirting, Sheeting, Loomdice Damask Linens, &c.

FOR SALE—BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., AT AUCtion, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, two four story and cellar brick Tenement Houses, Nos. 506 and 508 West Forty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; 16 ft. 8 in. by 100 ft.

GEO. HOLBROOK, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 515 THIRD avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 160 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, the Furniture of a family leaving the city, consisting of Parlor Suit, in haircloth; Needlework Patent Sofa Bedstead, marble top Table, Lace Curtains, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Mirrors, three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Dining Room Furniture, 16 foot black walnut Extension Table, fine Cooking Range, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell Monday, Feb 28, at 11 o'clock, at 18 Bowery, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one large iron Safe, Marvin's patent; one fine black walnut Desk, one Store, Chairs, Books, &c. By order of G. Bollet, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, SELL Monday, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 18 Bowery, Fancy Goods, viz.:—Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Neckties, Table Cloths, Sheets, Handkerchiefs, Yankee Notions, &c.

Also,
Furniture, round and square Tables, 75 cane seat and other Chairs, Lounges, Stoves, marble top Tables, lot Crockery, Tin and Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. Also 5 Gold Watches.

SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Household Furniture.
On Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock,
at No. 230 West Twenty-second street.
Comprising the entire Furniture of a large house. Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's Herald.

HENRY FELTMAN, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, 11 o'clock, Chesnut street, near Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, entire fine Furniture contained in four story house. Take East New York cars, Grand street ferry.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.
Marshall's Sale,
Will sell Monday, February, 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of 13 Bowery, one fine Milch Cow, in splendid condition. By order of SAMUEL SCHIELE, City Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY, March 1,
at 10½ o'clock, at 589 Broadway, cigar store, consisting of the Stock and Fixtures of a first class cigar store; silver plate Cigar Cases, Mirrors, black walnut Fixtures, Counters, a large stock of prime Havana Cigars, &c.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, 515 WASHINGTON street, will sell this day, at 10½ A. M., the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a Stationery and News Store, 255 Bleecker street.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE Agent, office 515 Washington street.—Household Furniture, this day, at 11 o'clock, of the three story house 214 Wooster street, consisting of Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, mahogany French and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, Beds, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Goods to be removed this day.

MORTGAGE SALE—FURNITURE OF THE CHAMpion Cigar, Bar and Boot Blacking establishment.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell this day (Monday), Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 626 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, the entire Fixtures contained in said store, comprising elegant walnut inlaid Bar Counter, with mirror back; Barber's Cup Case, with marble slab; three new Patent Barber's Chairs, Settees, five black walnut frame Mirrors 26x36; six Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures; oak Cane Seat Chairs, Clock, Iron Office Railing, Desk, Screens, Signs, Wash Basins, Urinals, 180 yards Oilcloth, Office Furniture, &c., &c. By order of Mortgagee.
FREDERICK ZIMMER, City Marshal.

P. GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 225 BOWERY—Sale this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Fixtures of the Liquor Store 178 Water street, consisting of a fancy black walnut top Counter, four-pull Ale Pump, with handsome Mirror; Barrels, Kegs, Demijohns, fancy Bottles, Glass Fixtures, Measures, Refrigerator, Chairs, Tables, Shades, Stove, Clocks, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.—ELEGANT WALnut Office Fixtures, gas chandeliers, almost 80 fine felt Hats. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at 18 Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, 3 very elegant bronze Chandeliers, costing $450, also elegant solid walnut Counters and Tables, upright Show cases, Sofa, Armchairs, Desks, Mirrors, 3 splendid Oil Paintings, &c. Parties fitting up first class will find this a rare opportunity. Trade invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 153 Chatham street, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Undercloths, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order E. Tannenholz, Market street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY—BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, of 400 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding and other Goods. By order A. H. Samuels, 275 Grand street, Williamsburg.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture, &c.
Will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at 111 Henry street, New York, a large and general assortment of Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber, Kitchen and other Furniture; Carpets, Bedding, &c.

STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.—Monday, February 28, 13 M., at Exchange Salesroom, avenue B and Eighty second street, southwest corner, two Lots, 51.2x 98, and eight lots on Eighty-second street, 200x102.2, suitable for manhouse, brewery or manufactory, and well worth attention on account of the projected "great East river bridge," "new eastern boulevard," "opening of Hurl Gate" and east side railway, connecting New York and Westchester. Diagrams at offices, 111 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CLOTHING, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large and general assortment of Men's Clothing, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
A. MILLER, Deputy.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 23 Chambers street, will sell this day the Good Will, Stock and Fixtures of the old and well established Liquor Store, No. 3 Mott street, one door from Chatham square. Sale positive.

WILLIAM KENNELLY WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On Tuesday, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, No. 94 Beekman street, five story Warehouse, near Cliff street; No. 82 Water street, four story Warehouse, near Wall street. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 32 Pine street.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, the Furniture of a large house. Parlor Suits; French Plate, Pier and Mantel Mirrors; Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; Curtains, Etageres, Chamber Suits in black walnut, enamelled and rustic; curled hair and other Mattresses; Feather Beds, Bedding, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Extension Tables, China, Glass, Silver, Stone Ware, Kitchen Furniture. Also Gold Watch, with everything for housekeeping, in lots to suit; with 60 or 70 of the best Carpets we have had this season, and must be sold. Oil Cloths, &c.

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FROU FROU has received the instantaneous and unanimous endorsement of the press and public as the ABSORBING SENSATION OF THE SEASON. The Times critic writes:—

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"

RELIGIOUS.

The Array of "Purple and Fine Linen" and the Meekness of Sackcloth in Worship.

The Christian Creeds as Represented by Their Followers in the Palaces and the Slums of the Metropolis.

The Theories and Eloquence of the Pulpits.

The Gossips of "Grace" and "Plymouth," and the Magdalens' Shrine in Water Street.

Church Services in New York, Brooklyn and Elsewhere Yesterday.

A Sabbath with Protestants and Catholics, High Church and Low Church, and Among the Mormons.

A dull leaden sky, in marked contrast with the beautiful and exhilarating atmosphere of the Sabbath of last week overhung the metropolis yesterday, and though not in any great degree affecting the attendance at morning services in the churches it had a very evident depressing influence in the deportment of the church goers. The air was raw and keen, suggestive of snow or a cold rain storm, and the dust whirled along and across the streets with spiteful energy. The general result was that fashionable devotees were a little less brilliant in their attire, less dignified in carriage, and displayed less composure of feature and mind. The "common people," those who go to make up the millions of Christendom—well, no matter about them. But they went to church with no diminution of numbers, buffeting the wind and dust as they do the storm of existence and with the same often-tried energy. As they do not follow Fashion as a deity, the presumption is that they want to worship their Creator. The services at the various churches were of a very interesting nature collectively, and embraced a large variety of themes, as will be seen by the appended reports, and some of the gossipings, as for instance those at Plymouth and Grace churches, will, perhaps, be found attractive, even if not exactly appropriate.

ST. ALBAN'S RITUALISTIC CHURCH.

The Symbols and Ceremonials of Ritualism—Exhortation to Fasting, Meditation and Prayer.

St. Alban's Ritualistic church, corner of Lexington avenue and East Forty-seventh street, is not a pretentious edifice. Surrounding buildings conceal it from distant observation, and its plain, steep roof is surmounted only by a bell, that swings between two pillars of stone. The entrance is small and uninviting to the aristocrat, but its interior is beautiful, and was crowded yesterday with intelligence, refinement and elegance. Every seat was filled to its utmost capacity, and when the services commenced the scene within, viewed from the vestibule, was very impressive. The azure hues of the roof and the gorgeous colors that flowed from the stained glass panels blended their tints into a semblance of tangible "religious light," through whose dimness the silver and golden symbols and the tapers of the altar but faintly gleamed, and the solemn chants swelled as if from distant choristers. Above and beyond all the chancel windows glowed like the gates of the morning.

The services of this church are of the orthodox ritualistic order. The officiating clergymen are attired in ecclesiastical vestments and are surrounded in their exercises by a throng of white robed choristers. While the celebrant solemnly recites the prescribed passages the members of the congregation alternately bow and cross themselves in the responses and the sweet singers around the altar fill the edifice with harmony. Additional tapers are lighted as the worship progresses, and every form of devotion is made to impress the most careless observer.

The rector, Rev. Dr. Merrill, preached from Luke xviii., 31—"Then he took unto him the twelve, and said unto them, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of Man shall be accomplished." After referring to the circumstances of the visits to Bethlehem and Jerusalem in those days, the preacher said that this was the time when the followers of Christ should spiritually go to Jerusalem. Religious exercises were no less dependent upon circumstances than social and secular affairs and no one could be on his knees at stated periods with unvarying regularity; but one day in the week at least could be set apart for the formal worship of God and should be rigidly observed. The season of Lent was the most solemn and fitting occasion for manifesting a sense of dependence upon and gratitude and supplication to God. This not only applied to the professing Christian, but to the sinner, who should certainly realize at this time his perilous condition and the necessity of salvation. The whole world should now reflect upon its treatment of Christ, how it mocked and denied and crucified him with its covetousness, its lusts, its injustice and its blasphemy. No one could excuse himself from the solemn worship of God at this season. Every soul should devote itself to fasting and meditation and prayer, and especially those who profess Christianity. There was a great body of the Church in this city, but how much it consumed of hypocrisy and wickedness at heart! How little attention is paid to the spread of the Gospel and what an awful balance must the recording angel have against it! It was only by the observance of such duties as are prescribed for the season of Lent that the Church could effect a change in this respect, and every man who turned from it with careless indifference would lay up against himself judgments to his eternal sorrow.

GRACE CHURCH.

The Beauties of Fashionable Worship—Lovely Ladies as Aids to Devotion—The Road to Salvation with the Thorns Removed—Color, Light and Music as Flowers of Piety—Rev. Dr. Potter—The Bland Sexton Brown.

To the aimless, weary wanderer yesterday forenoon on the cold, cheerless and deserted thoroughfare of Broadway who happened to drop into Grace church, near Tenth street, there was something of an exquisite æsthetic charm in the services, the appearance and the association of the place. The softened holy light streaming through the multi-colored panes and devices in glass, the wavy pearls of music, the deep and stately tones of the earnest preacher's voice, the delicate tracery in the Gothic roof, resting on high-reaching moulded pillars, the massive dark-stained and richly furnished pews, the elegance of toilet and beauty of feature among the many fair worshippers, the air of rest and calm and quiet contemplation had altogether a strikingly impressive effect. While outside a raw, wintry blast and leaden sky made a dull and cheerless picture, inside this temple of God and the Graces the wayfarer found peace, comfort and contentment. Sitting on a softly cushioned seat, near the centre aisle, midway between the chancel and the entrance, listening to the music, the ripple of responses from the congregation and the full, sonorous swell of the reader's voice, it was difficult to feel otherwise than an impulse of sympathy with this order of Christian worship.

The attendance, as usual, was large. The show of fashions among the ladies was less conspicuous than on Sabbath days when the sun shines bright and warm. The dresses were of dark, subdued shades, trimmed in some cases with lively colors in contrast. Velvet and plush jackets in brown and black were numerous. Those comfortable Paisley shawls, of the pattern worn for a generation or so, and never likely to lose in popularity, covered a stately pair of shoulders here and there. Heavy men in heavy overcoats, with whiskers trimmed like a garden lawn, represented the merchant wealth of the metropolis. The coming rulers of the country, in the latest fashions of Broadway birth, bright in Arthurian necktie and looking muddy pious over their fierce mustaches, numbered a large delegation.

The services of the Episcopalian Church were, as usual, impressively rendered. The hymns of solemn and lofty tone rose upward in slow, regular measure, echoing along the fretted roof and swelling above the chancel. Mosenthal's *Venite* by the choir lost none of its beauty in the rendering. Mr. Wiebusen sang bass, Mr Simpson tenor Mrs. Rachua alto and Mrs. Bodstein soprano. The bass was truly magnificent. It rolled like the sound of an ocean swell upon a lee shore and distracted an occasional worshipper.

It is the popular way to pronounce fashionable churches devoid of devotion and little more than places of assemblage for worldly folks of small piety but of great vanity in matters of dress and appearance. It is also a popular subject of denunciation with Puritan preachers the elaboration of church decoration and the indulgence of artistic and elegant music. Any one who cares to visit Grace church on Sunday will be apt to consider there is an element of error in all this. No place of worship in this city can show a more devout looking congregation than Grace church—at least such was the impression we felt yesterday. And to the person regardless of the puritanic views just alluded to there is much in the elegance of the place and of the people who select it for their temple of prayer to incite to devotion. That beautiful young lady in yonder pew, with hair of delicately braided blonde, bending over her gold clasped prayer book, is better calculated to inspire pure and holy thoughts than fifty of the ordinary and homely dressed people who form the foreground of the picture in a Methodist church. Those stained glass windows, the moulded pillars, the groined and and graceful arches, the educated music, the fine dresses of the congregation, are but so many proper though infinitesimally inadequate, trifling contributions of respect to the great worship of the Almighty.

Rev. Mr. Egbert conducted the ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Potter preached the sermon, Mr. S. P. Warren presided at the congregation and the Hon. Grace Church Brown, bland as ever, explained to ladies of defective hearing the announcement of services for the forthcoming week.

Haydn's *Gloria Patria*, Gresterex's *Te Deum*, Mosenthal's *Jubilate*, Psalm 5 and Dreyschock's Hymn 172 constituted the remainder of the sacred music. The tenor voice, which in its natural swing of plaintive melody seems so admirably adapted for the interpretation of church music, might have been a trifle more spirited, but allowance should be made on account of the weather, which is death on tenors and thin overcoats. When the splendid voice of Rev. Mr. Egbert had ceased to intone the lessons of the day the tall form of Rev. Dr. Potter rose in the pulpit, near the communion table of green and near the old, familiar railing where so many beautiful and blushing brides have pledged the future of their lives. The figure of the preacher had something impressive in it as he stood in snowy surplice in the dim religious light beneath the grand stained glass window.

Dr. Potter preaches in the tone and language of a scholar grown gray in learning. His voice is commanding, and on his calm, high brow no trace can yet be seen of the wear and care of time. He took for his subject the authority and observance of the Sabbath, and in terse, argumentative, eloquent and at times pathetic terms impressed upon his hearers the necessity of that particular regard for the Lord's day, which, while it brings rest to the body, brings a holy, calm and a better understanding of the Creator to the soul of man. "The foreigners" said he, "of Continental Europe who come among us bring with them a kind of heathenish observance of this sacred day, and in place of order, rest and holiness being observed as by Divine command was appointed, the streets of our city are given up to noise, revelry and boisterous profanation. There is a Lord's day whose institution the New Testament recognizes, and it drives the truth of Christ out of human society when that recognition is abandoned. There is a law of serving God behind that one of resting from labor on his appointed day, and the practice of it brings sunshine, sweetness and fragrance to those who combine the repose which the body needs with the contemplation of higher things—with the social interchange of pure affections, the cultivation of kinder and better manners, the doing of charitable deeds, and the striving for progress in all that is good and elevating. Christ has given us this day to dwell upon and cherish our love and gratitude toward Him. It is a stop for quiet rest by the wayside of life—from its dust and work and turmoil, from its heartburnings and cares, its frivolities and weariness. At this point in our weekly wanderings we should seek for the joy and gladness of the soul expressed in meekly thanksgiving to the Lord of all things for His many favors in the past and for the hope of a brighter future."

The reverend preacher concluded with an eloquent exhortation, after which every head bowed for a brief time in silent prayer, the organ pealed forth a parting hymn and the congregation departed. At this moment Sexton Brown gave orders to throw open wide the entrance doors, draw back the damask screens and let the lovely ladies pass out to their awaiting carriages. Everybody of course, nodded to the placid and portly Brown, whom to know is to be highly honored. "Where is Mr. Brown?" was the question of the hour. There he is, standing as large as the Moses of Michael Angelo, leaning against the open door in the graceful attitude of a terpsichorean artist, smiling on his happy family of admirers as they passed in review before him. You may take from Grace church its imported organ, its stained transparencies, its crimson carpets and its soft cushioned seats, but take away Brown and the cup of misery would overflow.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Directions for Lent—Sermon by the Rev. Father Griffin.

This splendid church was filled to overflowing yesterday by a devout congregation. After the usual services the Rev. Father Griffin ascended the pulpit and made the customary address concerning the manner of observing Lent. The duties of members of the congregation were defined at considerable length and the indulgences to the weak and infirm pointed out. The reverend gentleman also spoke of the Sunday school attached to the church, and charged parents that it was their bounden duty to bring their children up in the ways of God, and that to secure that blessing the Sunday school was the best possible agency. It was deplorable, he said, to see so many children roaming about the city on Sundays totally uncared for. If parents will only do their duty in this regard they may safely expect an outpouring of God's favor.

Father Griffin then read the gospel of the day, which was also his text, beginning "And it came to pass that as he was come nigh unto Jericho a certain blind man sat by the wayside begging, and hearing the multitude pass by he asked what it meant. And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. And he cried, saying, 'Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy upon me.'" The blind man instinctly knew that the Divine Son was passing, and, his faith being great, knew that by asking he would receive his sight and behold the brightness of the day. This instance of faith on the part of the poor blind man and of the Saviour's prompt response to his earnest prayer was exceedingly significant, especially at this time. There are many people who, having the blessing of sight physically, are yet spiritually blind. How often has God spoken to them through his ministers, but they let the word pass by unheeded. These are more blind than the man by the wayside spoken of in the Gospel. We know that since man fell from his high estate and lost his original innocence we have felt a pride in our powers of the mind, and encouraged their cultivation without giving due credit to Him who so endowed us. These powers are all in all to us, but the knowledge that we possess them is often an obstacle to our spiritual development. For, notwithstanding our cultivation and mental power, it is possible for us to be born blind and ignorant. God did not design that man should cultivate his mind at the expense of religion; but He did design that we should perfect ourselves in the spiritual knowledge and seek for light and life. We often of ourselves imagine that we can see through the mystery of God, and penetrate the veil that hides the light of heaven from human gaze, but we are mistaken. We must humble ourselves and meekly acknowledge our weakness before we can see and enjoy that spiritual life which is infinitely more precious than physical vision. The season now approaching is commemorative and holy. The Lord, through His appointed servants, tells us of what He is going to suffer and the Church prepares her children for the sufferings of Christ. Now, it is perfectly impossible to begin the season of Lent and to discharge its duties and obligations aright relying on ourselves alone. A man may prescribe to himself certain rules and regulations out of his own head and obey them strictly while he ignores his confessor altogether. However good the intentions of such a man may be the devil has a firm hold of him. Puffed up with self-conceit and false pride he is the victim of the devil and a prey to his subtlety, so that his mortifications of the flesh count for nothing. The Church has given spiritual control over you to your confessor, and he is responsible. Should the confessor go wrong, in your opinion, you will show your Christianity by simply bowing your head and abiding by his decision. There are very many persons who are so filled with pride that they think themselves capable of discharging the most important religious duties without advice or assistance; but they are no better than those who make but little show and no pretence of zeal for the reason stated. Submitting to God's will sanctifies every effort, and people should do everything for God's sake and nothing for their own sake in religious matters. Then their mortifications of the flesh are sanctified. First begin by recognizing your weakness, as did the blind man, and, like him, cry out, "Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy upon me." Pray for the ability to see your faults, your follies, to know yourselves, and to understand the sources of motives and the springs of action, that the vanities and frivolities in your nature may be destroyed, and that you may be enabled, through grace, to rise to a conception of the greatness and glory of God and your nothingness in His presence.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Admission of Converts and Sermon by Rev. T. M. Dawson.

The Seventh Presbyterian church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, was yesterday afternoon the scene of an interesting and impressive religious ceremonial. The edifice was thronged with an attentive audience, composed mainly of that class who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. No glitter of unsalled adornment caught the eye, but a marked air of reverence and devotion seemed to pervade the congregation

The feature of the celebration was the admission into the Church of thirty-five new converts, the fruit of a recent revival. Rev. T. M. Dawson, the pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Henry M. Field and Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the former pastor. Rev. Mr. Dawson delivered a solemn admonitory address to the new converts, and warned them that they should seriously consider the step they were about to take, that the pledge they were about to make to day in the presence of God and of His Church was one that could never be retracted. He asked them whether they were prepared to meet the responsibilities of the vow they were about to register in heaven, and whether they were prepared to live and if necessary to die, in the defence of the faith they desired to adopt. The reverend gentleman then recapitulated the main points of belief of the Presbyterian Church, and, having called the converts before the altar, he received from each a profession of faith and proceeded to administer the baptismal rite, by sprinkling the people with water and pronouncing the words, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." The following persons were then declared admitted to the fellowship of church members:—Misses Mary J. Anderson, Jane Magee, Mary C. Brill Gussie P. Carpenter, Mary F. Paul, Annie M. Lane Rachel A Flanders, Amelia G. Vultee, Mary L. Vultee, Charlotte A. Ainsworth, Alleto Allison, Mary A. Rowe, Annie Carrick Jessie Carrick, Grace V. Dunlap, Isabella J. Hessie, Mrs. Elizabeth Kirwin, Mrs. Mary Hunter, Mrs. Dorcas Gallagher, Mrs. Caroline E. Reynolds, Mr. Frederick Love, Alexander R. Corbit, Jacob Bull, Allen Russell, Lewis Brandt, Thompson Pearl, George W. Meekley, James S Hunter, William A. Hawkins, William Heggie and John A. Deady. There were also received into the Church "by letter" Thomas H. Allison, Mrs. Mary Rowe and Mrs. Georgie Green. The converts were mainly young persons, who had never before adopted any settled form of faith. Of those who were received "by letter" two renounced the Episcopalian form of worship and the third was a convert from Judaism.

The reverend preacher then delivered an address directed to the new members, taking his text from Matthew xxvi., 26—"This is my body." He said the Church was founded in blood, and grew and prospered under the sword of persecution; that those who professed to lead Christian lives would find to their bitter grief that the world was even now a more deadly foe to religion than the prince of darkness himself; but that one determined man or woman, with God as an ally, was more than a match for the sneers and machinations of modern depravity, and that persistent perseverance would receive a rich crown.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Unitarianism from a Boston Point of View—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cudworth, of Boston.

Yesterday's leaden sky, chilly, raw atmosphere and altogether general gloomy aspect of the outer world did not very strongly invite going to church. Conscientious persons—that is to say, those particularly conscientious on the point of church going—put on their good clothes and their best looks and pleasantest smiles, and punctually obeyed the summons of the church bell. The less conscientious are creatures of whim and weather, and especially on Sundays. Whether owing to lack of conscientiousness or the weather, or both, or otherwise, it is very certain that the beautiful Church of the Messiah, corner Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was not yesterday as crowded as usual. It is not unlikely, however, that the fact that Rev. Mr. Hepworth, the regular minister, would not occupy the pulpit, but that another gospel emissary, and, though from Boston, the great centre of modern civilization and intelligence—a stranger in these less intellectual latitudes—would pray and preach in his place, had something to do with the diminished congregation. It seemed strange to see the church hardly two-thirds full; for it will be borne in mind that the usual congregations meeting here occupy nearly all the standing room—the rush, in fact, being quite as impetuous and uninterminable as to see the "Twelve Temptations" at the famous Thespian temple of worship on the west side of town, and far more politeness on the part of that *chef d'œuvre* of sextons and ushers combined, Mr. James Berry, and his assistants, in the latter, and exclusive especially Messrs. Whipple, Carter, Macy, Babcock, Phipps, Harbeck and Pierce. Yesterday's services, in fact, with Mr. Hepworth absent, was no doubt regarded by many like going to see "Shoo, Fly" at Bryant's with Dan Bryant absent, and consequently they remained at home. Among those present yesterday morning, however, were the weighty pillars of the church, the men of substance on 'Change, and some of the ruling lights in fashionable feminine circles were likewise promptly in attendance, with the usual accompaniments of rustling silks, rich and heavy velvets and flashing dismounds.

Opening the services were played, as usual, a series of involuntary *cujus anima*, from Rossini's Stabat Mater, by Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., the grand master of this instrument, and who played with his usual exquisite skill. As these deliciously soft and subduing strains died away on the listening ears the choir—consisting of the usual quartet at the morning service (Mrs. Ficker, soprano; Miss L. E. Rushby, contralto, Mr. Whiting, tenor, and Mr. S. Shattuck, bass)—gave sweet vocal utterance to *Benedictus*, composed by Mr. Howe, a grandly melodious perfection and effect, thoroughly melody. "Hear what God the Lord hath spoken," the music arranged from Schubert's "Praise of Tears." After reading a few passages from the Scripture, was next sung "Glory be to Thee, O Lord," by S. Jackson. Prayer followed, and now came a congregational hymn. In giving out this hymn the stranger Bostonian minister, whose name we have not mentioned yet, but who was the Rev. Mr. Cudworth, said he had heard a good deal about their congregational singing, and he wished to hear it and see if they could beat his own congregation, which also was good at singing. The hymn was that familiar one

Far from mortal cares retreating,

sung to the tune of Greenville The congregation sang it with lusty power, as if challenged, as they fairly were, to beat the singing Bobites. Rev. Mr. Cudworth now preached, taking for his text the fifth chapter of First Peter. It was an unusual sermon and also unusually interesting. Extreme religious enthusiasts would say there was not much religion in it, but if it failed in this element of ordinary, and it may be added, generally, dull sermons, the lack was fully made up in life and animation, in touching live topics of art and literature and invention, and in the animation of a bold and fervid style. This was more particularly characteristic of the purport of the sermon. He ransacked the old Roman and Grecian eras for illustrations, skimmed over the mediæval ages for similes, and cited philosopher and poet to give brilliant roundings to his periods. And yet a good deal of his sermon was semi-conversational, with trifling incidents, almost bordering on anecdotes, intervening at intervals. But as he progressed in his sermon the real, earnest enthusiasm of his nature revealed itself. He talked with fiery zeal He came to the inspiring theme of his text. He spoke of their special faith and upheld its purpose and liberality with the most impassioned fervor. It was not sober faces that made men devout. It was not long prayers that made men religious. It was not giving away large sums of money that bought salvation. Religion was to do one's duty with one's might and soul and strength and heart, to live upright, to be pure and holy, to be Godlike. The sermon was listened to with close attention. Chanting the Lord's Prayer and singing a congregational hymn closed the services.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

One of the Old Shrines of Pious Aristocrats—Success in Life—The Late Anson Burlingame.

As one enters this church by Greene street he would hardly think that this was once among the most popular of our city churches. Here the Rev Dr. McCartey preached to crowds as great as those which now throng our Fifth avenue places of worship. It was then in the enviable position of being an up-town church. The city has now entirely changed. This church, which was surrounded by the mansions of the rich, is now in the very centre and throng of mercantile activity. The representatives of its once fashionable congregation are far removed from the place where their fathers worshipped. Besides this the congregation had a lawsuit for their property which continued some fifteen years. During this period there was no stated pastor, and the members steadily declined till but a handful was left. About three years ago a compromise between the contending parties was made, securing the present property, free of all debt, and an endowment fund of $40,000. Upwards of two years ago the congregation gave a unanimous call to the present pastor. About fifty members have since been added The congregation, though not large, is very respectable, being composed principally of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians. All are made welcome, whether pewholders or not. The church is virtually free. Yesterday morning the services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. David Mitchell. Considering that there is no full toned organ, a harmonium being used instead, the preacher, of course, is the main attraction. After the usual devotional exercises the reverend gentleman announced as text Ecclesiastes vii., 1—"The day of death is better than the day of one's birth," and said:—This is a proposition that few persons will appreciate. To the most of men the day of death is associated with anything but peace and comfort. In view of these men who would say that the day of death is better than the day of one's birth? But turn to the Christian, and see how it is with him. Consider, first, his matured character at the hour of death. From the moment of his conversion to God he has grown in wisdom, affection and devotion, and the close of life sees him occupying a platform far removed in height from that on which he commenced his career. Even Jesus Christ grew daily in knowledge and wisdom, and it would be so with His every humble and earnest disciple. Consider, secondly, the Christian's completed work at the close of life The day of birth had no plans for the future. During infancy and youth the powers of mind, the adaptation to any particular profession or work, his enthusiasm, were all latent. But gradually the Christian's work dawned upon him. He at length entered upon his well matured plans. He wrought with all his might for the accomplishment of a given end. The day of death was at last reached and success and victory were his. It was thus with the Saviour. Witness one of his utterances on the cross "It is finished." The work of redeeming a world was completed. The preacher illustrated this point with a thrilling tribute to the memory of Dr. Chalmers, and to show that though a life might not be long, and yet successful, he pointed to McCheyne, and Robertson, of Brighton, and in passing spoke warmly of the successful labors of Anson Burlingame, and of his unexpected death. The reverend gentleman considered, thirdly, that at the hour of death a Christian could point with satisfaction to sufferings ended, to trials overcome, to enemies conquered. While life was still before us doubt and fear and uncertainty reigned within us. But the Christian warrior dying could lay down his armor in peace. A fourth point was considered, that the Christian, at the close of life, was entering into a glory inconceivable, into joys and pleasures at the right hand of God, which, in the midst of the active pursuits of life, no human thought could appreciate. Mr. Ditcnett concluded with an earnest appeal to his hearers to carefully develop their character day by day, to give themselves zealously and constantly to the work of the Lord, to endure patiently the afflictions of the present moment and to cultivate a hopeful expectancy of the moment when they shall enter into the mansions of the skies, prepared by the loving hands of their Saviour.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Fashionable Attendance and an Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Unlike the preceding Sunday the Fifth avenue was deserted by the sun yesterday, he having got cranky and chagrined at the freaks he was made to play last Sunday, accompanying ladies to church and waiting outside until the services were over to chaperone them home again. He thought that to perform the same office every Sabbath day would be too much of a good thing, and so he determined, whether it hailed, rained or snowed, yesterday he would not shine. The subdued character thus assumed by the orb of day imparted itself endemically to the congregation who worship at the shrine of the Church of the Divine Paternity, and caused subdued toilets to grace the sacred edifice, instead of the gay and flaunting ones which usually appear there, weather permitting.

The pastor, Rev. Dr. Chapin, was, however, in one of his finest moods. He looked the picture of health and good living, and seldom has the reporter heard him handle his sermon with so much vim and elegance as that of yesterday was handled. The text of his discourse was taken from the Gospel of Matthew, fifth chapter and forty-fifth verse, running thus:—"That ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven; for He maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust;" and on this topic Dr. Chapin thus spoke. The text he had just read was one of those great passages of Scripture which at once carried us into the very centre of religious life. In the phrase before us our Saviour showed us the reality on which that great truth rested. We were to do certain things that we might be children of our Father who is in Heaven. The direct injunction contained in the text was that we were to try to imitate our Heavenly Father in our lives. And our aspirations were not limited to any single characteristic of the Divine Being. It was not meant that we should imitate God in some one phase of His nature—as in justice, righteousness or grace. God is life, and in considering the words before us we might consider them as the standard of all perfection, as far as humanity could attain perfection; as far as the finite could approach the infinite. Unquestionably, we never could know all concerning God, and no matter what our attempts might be to fathom Him His providence must still be enveloped in mystery. But we may know Him as He is and know what He is. There were three grades of that knowledge In the first place stood the grade of nature, to which our Saviour himself distinctly pointed as furnishing an authentic expression of God. The text was a statement that a child could understand, and yet it was something that a philosopher could not exhaust, and it was all that a philosopher could really know; therefore the child and the philosopher stood on this point on about the same level. Christ had made God known as far as could be, and there was a revelation of God which came to us in our own being. It was well for us to consider the light which the text shed on the question, "What is life?" In what did life consist? In what was its consummation? In a physiological sense that was not a question easy to answer, and he was not aware that it ever had been answered. It seemed to him that life was something more than material energy—something that came out from the illimitable depths of God's own nature. Life was not in seeming. It did not consist in outward pretensions or in shows of dress and drapery. And yet there were a large number of people in this world who spent the best part of their lives in seeming." The preacher then went on to describe the class of religionists he had just alluded to, and showed that while he would not call them hypocrites in reality, they were merely practising

CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Heaven and Hell a Reality That Cannot be Denied—Sermon by Rev. Father La Font.

The Catholic church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was, as usual, crowded in every part yesterday morning, during the high mass, which took place at half-past ten o'clock. This church is frequented by the French portion of our Catholic population, and, as a consequence, the pastors who preside over the spiritual welfare of the flock are Frenchmen, and the sermons are delivered in the native language of the congregation. It is certainly one of the finest Catholic churches in this city in every respect, and that it has become one of the most attractive and well to do places of worship of the Roman faith for all classes and nationalities within the past few years is due to the energy and indefatigable zeal of its venerable pastor, Rev. Father La Font. It is a spacious edifice, with plain walls and undecorated ceiling, and has no galleries, which fact lends immensely to its appearance of simple grandeur. During the past year a great addition was made to the pastorate force in the person of the Rev. Father Ronay. This gentleman preaches on all grand occasions and every few Sundays, and his sermons have the effect of drawing to the church an immense congregation, lately composed of persons of other than Catholic persuasion. He is undoubtedly one of the most eloquent speakers in New York, and it is quite safe for the writer—who has heard him—to say that he is as superior as a preacher to Father Hyacinthe as Beecher is to the merest Gospel stutterer of the Western backwoods. He is evidently a deep thinker, and his sermons are characterized by their depth and earnestness, and are always clothed in the most beautiful language. His voice is full, musical and resonant, and his gestures always suited to the words he speaks. He is a man of fine presence, which, as a matter of course, lends additional charm to the magic and power of his eloquence.

Yesterday, after the Gospel, the sermon was delivered by the chief pastor, Rev. Father La Font. He took for his text that portion of the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke in which the blind man "who sat by the wayside begging" called unto the Saviour saying, "Thou son of David have mercy on me," and to whom Jesus replied, after the man had told Him he desired to receive his sight. "Thy faith hath saved thee." The reverend gentleman, after referring to the great goodness of God, who had in His love for men sent down His only Son to be immolated for their salvation, who had created man purposely that he should one day enjoy the eternal beatitude of heaven and be with Him forever, referred to the modern ideas of religion and all things pertaining to religion which were being zealously spread broadcast over the land by men "whose hearts were not pure and whose motives could not, from the nature of their zeal, tend towards making men happier in this life or in the next." These ideas, he said, had been carried to such an extent that there were those who endeavored to propagate the error that there was no punishment in after life for sins committed in this. In fact, materialists of the extreme grade had gone so far as to argue not only that there was no hell, but that there was neither a heaven nor a hell—in fact no eternity at all. Others, who did not dare to go to such lengths as this, contented themselves with the consoling belief that no matter what life a man led here below he would certainly reach heaven in the long run. People who argued for this belief founded it on the idea that God was too infinitely good to deal out punishment that would be eternal to those who committed sin. Such arguments, the speaker said, were fallacious and should be frowned down by every good Christian. Sin was an offence against the dignity of God. His mercy, it was true, was infinite, but his justice was also infinite. He pardoned the dying thief on the cross, but did not fail to cast the rich man into everlasting fire for his crimes. It was an outrage to the Godhead to argue that because human justice dealt leniently with men sometimes for heinous crimes God should act equally lenient in not punishing sin. Men who dared to compare human justice with that of God were blasphemers; for sin was an insult to God himself, and one which had to be punished by an eternity of woe. There was a perfect accord between the justice and the mercy of God, and the one was as certain and as infinite as the other, nor could they be measured by the human mind. It was true that man was created with a free will. He could be damned or saved as he felt inclined; but for all that he was not independent of God. He had no right, for instance, to take his own life nor to consider that he could do as he saw fit and yet be saved, simply because he thought he was doing right, when a little investigation would show that he was on the wrong path. Men who argued against eternity would find out one day to their cost that there was beyond the grave a life of torment as well as of bliss, and they might, like the blind man of the Scriptures, but not with such good purpose, cry out, "Thou son of David, have mercy on me," when it would be too late. They indeed would be fortunate who would get as a reply the words of the Saviour, "Thy faith hath saved thee" The cause of the growth of materialism and its kindred doctrines, the speaker said, was want of faith. But hell was a reality which unbelievers would find out sooner or later. God did not make hell, but it was the sins of men that had dug the burning pit and believers and unbelievers alike would learn in the end that God, though infinitely merciful, was infinitely just; that the good would be rewarded and the bad punished; not for a time but for all eternity. They indeed would be unfortunate who would remain unbelievers until the judgment day would show them the folly of their ways in this life, and when the awful words, 'Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire" would be pronounced against them. Those who had ears to hear should, before it was too late, listen to the word of truth and not wait until the awful realities of eternity would be full upon them. The speaker then closed the sermon with an earnest exhortation to the congregation to keep in the path of right and lead such lives that eternal punishment would have no fears for them.

The musical part of the services was not by any means the least interesting. Indeed, the music rendered, as a whole, would compare quite favorably with that of many of our prominent churches, and this is certainly saying a great deal, when it is taken into consideration that the choir is a voluntary one. Haydn's Mass No. 1 was rendered in good style, and the solo *Salve Maria*, by Mercadente, was sung exceedingly well by the principal soprano, Mlle. Sconcia. The voices of the gentlemen members of the choir might be improved upon. The following are the names of the principal performers in the choir:—Organist, J. R Mazrath; soprano, Mlle Sconcia; contralto, Mlle. Grotin; tenor, Mr. Riedel; basso, Mr. Poggenburg.

ST. ANN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Church of True Devotion—The Deaf Mutes—The Noble Charities—Workings of a Free Church.

The stately and magnificent cathedrals of the avenue have imparted to religious worship in New York the semblance of devotional grandeur; but to find sincerity, the true splendors of fervid piety, deep resignation and zealous Christian loyalty, turn to a small edifice at No. 7 East Eighteenth street. Here stands St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church, the mission of the deaf mutes of America. Though St. Ann's began its glorious work of purifying sinful souls in 1852, its exterior now has a somewhat dingy and weather-worn appearance; but in architecture it is neat and pleasing to the eyes, in construction durable and stable, and in finish quiet and unostentatious. It is built of a dark sandstone and has a capacity for 1,800 people. Entering the large doorways the sexton hands you to the most available seat and performs his duty with an agreeable impartiality. To find a sexton who does not presume upon his authority and sometimes degenerate into the coarsest behavior toward strangers is a veritable gem. It is a melancholy fact that many ladies who sometimes desire to hear other than their own minister, and visit some popular church for that purpose, are treated with a low rudeness by the Monarch of the Aisles, and many churches from this fact stand in disrepute.

Reaching the interior the visitor beholds a simple apartment for worship, where the seats have a certain comfort and elegance from their soft cushions and dark mahogany. The altar in its construction and architecture is plain but rich, being finished by black walnut wainscotings, with no gaudy ornamentation. The church is without columns or galleries to obstruct the view, the only elevated resort being the organ and choral gallery. This gives a fine view to all. There is a wealth of softened light pervading the interior coming through the stained windows, upon which in rich colors is wrought the solemn form of Jesus of Nazareth, showing the marvellous humility of his purity. The seats are crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and notwithstanding St. Ann's is a free church the congregation is aristocratic and well bred. This, however, does not signify that it is superficial and hollow. That large and noble class of ladies who are the possessors of wealth, who take pleasure in offices of charity and go about among the poor and lowly doing good, form its largest class of attendants. There is an individual case. You notice a young lady of nineteen. She is small but elegant in figure. Her complexion is the purest pink; her features possess a faultless symmetry; her eyes are soft with the liquid blue; her hair is brown and hangs in a massive roll near her shoulders, and above her forehead is scattered with careless ringlets. Her toilet consists of a black silk dress, draped with graceful flounces *en panier*, a tight-fitting velvet sack, tastefully trimmed with black lace, a pink tie, a pretty "bean catcher," and one of those sweet, cunning little hats. It is gratifying to know that she is not all vanity. With conscious obligation she is solicitous for the poor deaf mutes, her ample alms ameliorate the condition of the needful and her heartfelt sympathy is known in [illegible] family s of the city. the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, through most of its parishioners, the same spirit prevails. Does not this truth, in this era of freedom in all things, proclaim the abundant success of a free church? Yesterday morning the pastor, at the close of the preliminary services, addressed the congregation upon the coming observance of the lenten season. He admonished his hearers to reflect upon the solemnities of those forty days and nights during which Christ struggled in the wilderness and so beautifully exemplified his mission on earth. He called upon them to forget their earthly pleasures, to avoid the intemperate, sensuous and carnal pastimes of their natures and give themselves over to the glory of religious penitence; and especially when the festival approached that dark anniversary day when Jesus died that men might live. He exhorted them not to seek the sentimental or spasmodic exuberance of religion, nor to dwell too much upon cold formalism or bald ecclesiasticism, but to seek for that end which showed substantial results, for that haven where the teachings of Christ might have a telling influence on their daily lives. Religion was for the purpose of making men better, of giving them kindness and charity toward others, of making them imitators of their great Master. He asked them to make Lent a season of fasting and prayer. The reverend gentleman then preached a brief but eloquent sermon about unclean spirits, wherein he counselled his hearers to reject uncharitableness and ill will toward others, and to find encouragement and consolation in the Lord. The deaf mute service, conducted in the sign language, took place at a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon. Five services were held during the day—thus showing the valuable Christian labor of this parish.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

Sermon on the Parable of the Lost Sheep—The Argument—The Missing Steamship—Where the Southerners Worship.

A large congregation, composed principally of Southerners and a few strangers from the West, listened yesterday morning to a very edifying sermon explanatory of the two parables of the shepherd leaving ninety-nine and going into the wilderness to seek one sheep that was lost, and also of the woman seeking for the tenth piece of money until she had found it. Dr. Deems, in quoting these and several other parallel passages of Scripture, took occasion to remark that a sermon worth listening to once was worth listening to again, as it would be more inculcated into the mind of the hearer. He desired to show his interpretation of the lesson to be taught by these parables and the great Scripture truth they impressed on the heart. They showed the relationship existing between God and man, and in the true conception of the shepherd seeking for the one lost sheep the love of God is taught. He adverted to the fact that the Almighty did not merely go into the wilderness of this world and only seek the lost one, but stayed there till He had found him. This showed His self-abnegation and overpowering love, for even the least soul to be saved was precious in his eyes The lostness of mind and heart in society was not peculiar to heedless, dissipated youth, but more men after the age of forty-five were wandering away from the path of faith into the quagmires of materialism, and when such felt the waywardness of their lives the Saviour was then in search for them and working out their spiritual regeneration. The lostness of many in this world to spiritual welfare

dows gleamed on the devotees. No burst of melody from organ or choir slandered their ears. No voice of preacher disturbed the profound silence that reigned supreme over all. Let me cast a glance to the right we behold the lily. How de mure the expression on the face of the lovely blonde opposite! Her eyes are cast down. The shadow of a smile flits across the dimpled cheek. Now she slily raises the downcast eyes and shoots a roguish glance from the blue depths at that seduc tive looking young man on the other side. They seem to say, "Oh, cruel custom that divides us, why cannot I come to thee?" How plain everything looks! The white oak seats the white walls, unrelieved by paint and the general stupidity. Suddenly the silence is broken. It is the voice of one of the ministers. The spell has moved him. With stirring eloquence he exhorts his hearers. He presents to them the various doctrines of their faith. He heaps argument upon argument to sustain the dogmas he brings forward. His voice, now raised to its highest key, seems to sing. Anon he falls into the colloquial tone, the antithesis of the vocal. He concludes with a peroration of such force, such earnestness that his hearers are deeply impressed. Then silence once more. Ten minutes elapse. Another brother rises. He recapitulates the principal points of his predecessor's discourse. He finishes. Another ten minutes of silence. Then a soft rustle, like the stirring of dead leaves. The meeting is over; the congregation break up. The hawks and doves mingle freely together. What lovely faces are seen then! Assuredly beauty seems to be one of the chief attributes of the lovely Quakeresses.

Among the principal members of this congregation are Mr. Samuel Wille's, the wealthy merchant; Mrs. Maria Mitchell, the astronomer of Vassar College; Mr Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. H. Haydock, Mr. David S. Brown, the merchant; W. H. Macy and family, Charles A. Mac, Mr. J. Howard Wright, Miss Haight, Mr Charles Haight, Miss Willets, Miss Wright, Miss Cortes, Mr. Robert Stratton.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

Postponement of the Revelations of New York by Gaslight—Eternity of Moral Influence—Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thrall.

Owing to the fearful inclemency of the weather last evening neither the bulk of the congregation of this church nor the numerous promoters and supporters of the Midnight Mission were present to hear the interesting revelations which the president intended to make relative to the recovery of fallen women from their evil courses and the many singular agencies employed by those who have organized this mission by gaslight. The lecture was expected to show the extent and ravages of the social evil as well as the success of those engaged in combatting it. The gloom of the bleak, wintry storm which surrounded the city threw its penumbra within the church, and seemed to intensify the devotion of the small congregation.

After alluding to the inevitable postponement for two weeks of the subject he had intended, to treat he took his text from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, xi. 4—"And by it he being dead yet speaketh." He said the text referred to Abel. He was dead more than four thousand years when Paul wrote, yet he left a memory behind him more eloquent than words. That fact he held, showed that the influence of moral worth and spiritual action were eternal. Despite the disintegration which continually took place in the material, social and political order, the influence of man's thoughts and words and acts were felt, and, being real, were living influences. The last words of Daniel Webster, "I still live," were as beautiful as true, and the nation seemed to understand them when it adopted them for its monument. Shakespeare, while he lived, belonged to England—now he was not England's alone—he belonged to the whole world. So it was also with the political wisdom of Washington, too. And as regarded nomer—

> Many wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,
> Through which Homer living begg'd his bread.

Turning to the natural order, the trees, which were the pride of the forest by the wealth and magnificence of their foliage, they were much more valuable after they were severed with the earth. They per enated their grandeur in the vast variety of useful and beautiful shapes to which they were turned when fashioned and polished by the hands of the artist.

It was so with the Christian. Luther was not dead. Neither was Baxter nor Henry Martyn. A little book read by Richard Baxter caused him to give to the world his Inestimable Thoughts; and these Thoughts in turn, twenty-five years after they had left the press, caused Doddridge to compose the beautiful well known hymns which go by his name. It was these hymns that thirty years later on awoke the soul of philanthropy to a marvellous pitch of energy in William Wilberforce. The stories of "The Poor African" and the "Dairyman's Daughter" wrought innumerable conversions, among others that of a noted worldly curate in the Isle of Wight, who became an apostle later on. The man who wrote "Here I lay me down to sleep," never dreamed how many dread and holy thoughts these simple words would afterwards awaken.

Nothing dies in the material order. Bodies grow and decay but become disintegrated only to combine with other substances and to form new shapes. Every body, nay, every atom, affected every other, no matter how genial, or gentle, or unfelt its influence. A pebble thrown into a lake produced a circle, which was the parent of others, that widened till they covered its whole expanse. And in the moral world it was the same. Every thought, every word, every act had an influence and effect which survived long after him who gave it birth had passed away. As there was no annihilation in the world, there was no isolation. Peter in running quickly to the sepulchre, did not observe that he brought Joan with him. When the apostles sang in the prison at Philippi they did not dream they were converting the other prisoners, though that was the result. Hence, therefore, the preacher in ——— would do well to bear in mind the truth and they would not be likely to treat lightly the responsibilities of their words and deeds.

LYRIC HALL SERVICES.

A Large Attendance in Unpleasant Weather—"Religion: What Is It, and What Is It For?"—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

The threatening aspect of the heavens yesterday forenoon moderated somewhat the devotional ardor of those who are accustomed to associate good weather with good works. Its influence, however, had no effect upon the truly pious who love religion for its own sake and would not shrink from even a greater sacrifice than that of soiled attire or bodily discomfort to testify their fidelity in its service.

Punctually at half-past ten o'clock the Rev. O. B. Frothingham's congregation assembled at their place of worship, Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, and in such goodly numbers that soon after the commencement of the services no more than standing room could be obtained in any part of the hall. The opening exercises being concluded the preacher commenced his sermon, the subject of which was, as previously announced, "Religion: what is it and what is it for?" He did not care to ask why one man was a Romanist, another a Presbyterian or a Protestant. In this age, devoted so intensely to business, science and the arts, men were beginning to ask, Why have we religion at all? Why speculate about a future life, with such a palpable existence all around us? Why go outside of this world's natural limitations? Why all this talk about trinity and unity and election and predestination? Beholding the Catholic, the Episcopalian and other forms of worship, which were all litany, genuflexion and ceremony, was it strange that matter-of-fact men would say, "If this is religion let us have no religion?" In Rome every day had its saint and some days many saints. He would declare "better have no Sabbath than a sabbath every day." The question was, 'What is real religion?' The word had three definitions. The first was derived from a Latin word, which signified "to read over"—to read over and over again the same prayers and litanies in unending sameness. This was the Catholic definition. The second, which also was of Latin origin, meant "to bind again"—to bind, as it were, a split between God and man. And here another cause of distrust in all ceremonial religion was begotten in reflective minds. Ceremonial religion was hypocrisy, and people would say let us have no religion at all if this is to be ours. Almost every form of worship was superstition. Every religious man was credulous. The preacher again glanced at the present condition of Rome, to which all eyes were now so intently turned. He told of its laws and its whole government being made and administered by priests; yet the common people were poor, beggars so armed and superstition hardly expressed the darkness of their minds. This was trying to send people to heaven. It were better to try to make men a little happier. He gave another illustration of ceremonial religion. During the cattle plague in England a day was appointed for general prayer in the churches, to the end that the calamity might be stayed. It were better to attempt some practical preventive than weary Heaven with their supplications, and when the latter were found ineffectual it were time to do away with the Established Church. Why should denominational work stand in the way of human work? They all had seen a picture in the shop windows representing an impossible rock in the midst of a raging sea. Upon this rock was erected an impossible cross, and clinging thereto was a woman in an impossible attitude. The woman appeared well to do, though scantily draped, but why was she represented in this absurd manner? To illustrate the casting of one's sins and sorrows on the cross, to portray faith in ceremonial religion and religious trust in Christ. It were better to strive for moral improvement, learn more of nature and our fellow men, and unravel the mysteries of life. The third definition of religion had also a Latin root; it meant 'to loosen," and this was his religion. It elevated the mind, expanded the intellect and freed us from the bondage of the passions. Young men and women were under this bondage. In youth, when all things looked bright, the blood leaped lightly in the veins. People could not escape from this charming bondage, its chains were of gold. Virtue threw open her gates in vain; young men and women would still cast themselves away in an ecstacy of delight. Here, as elsewhere throughout his discourse, the speaker showed his thorough knowledge of nature in all her workings, and declared that religion was the sole corrective of sin. Religion was the only deliverance, and it must come through the imagination. Religion put the question to the imagination, Will you choose life or the contrary? On the one side is heaven, if you will have it; on the other hell if you will have it.

Religions which did not make the heart light and the mind cheerful and happy were not religions at all. The Protestant and Catholic Churches did that for many persons, and he liked them for it. Not so Calvinism—it was cold cheerless and uncomforting. The religion which ministers to human nature and warms man's heart was the best religion.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers, reminding them that religion held out the glorious promise, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It is strange that one so earnestly opposed to conventional trammels as Mr. Frothingham will not abandon the custom of withholding from his hearers the chapter and verse, if any, from which he takes his text. Those compelled to stay away from church, having heard the text from no one who had attended, might derive benefit by studying its meaning in the family Bible, while the Sunday truant old or young detected in ignorance of it, would be detected also in his indifference to the subject of religion—what it is, and what it is for."

ZION COLORED CHURCH.

The Congregation, the Minister and the Sermon—The African Aristocracy, Their Costumes, Manners and Piety.

This aristocratic temple of our colored brothers was not so well filled yesterday morning as it often is, but those that were present most ably represented the unfortunate absent. The congregation of this church comprises the most wealthy, refined and aristocratic of the colored population of the city, and their manners and dress fully show how proudly conscious of it they are. A common person, whether white or black, will find no place in this church, for the more elegant will crowd others out. It is the Grace church of Africa, and the great Brown finds a fit co-representative in the person of their dignified yellow sexton, with the only difference that he moves much faster. The interior of the church is plain and neat, light colors being mostly used in its decorations, which, besides being always clean, shows off the people to great advantage.

The congregation is decidedly a well dressed one, for the most expensive silks and velvets form the materials of the ladies' dresses, as the finest of broadcloths do the men. Upon entering the building this is observed at once, and there is nothing in view to distinguish the worshippers from a Fifth avenue congregation but the uncovered heads of the men. The ladies display much good taste in their toilets, but few bright or gay colors being seen. A subdued quietness prevailed, which gave a more elegant *tout ensemble* than the brilliant colors seen elsewhere. All seemed to be partial to deep purple silk and black velvet, and these are the materials above all others which will show to advantage a dark skin and pearly teeth. Many of these costumes were heightened in effect by a diamond pin or eardrops, and were such as any lady might envy. The ladies wearing them were in many cases rich, and were looked upon most admiringly by their sable companions. The male portion of the congregation are no less deserving of notice. Most of them were large, broad-shouldered men, such as would put to shame the puny little fellows that are found in most aristocratic churches.

The leading men of the church are in general persons of considerable wealth and standing in their own community, such as Samuel J. Howard, of Brooklyn, president of the board of trustees, James Pierce, who resides at Flushing during the summer at his country house, but at this time of the year is in the city; Joan Jones, of Cornelia street, is also one of their leading men, and the possessor of considerable property. At this church will be found the wealthy colored people of the city, and together they form a small aristocracy, which is just as exclusive and severe in its laws and regulations as any other clique in the city.

The pastor is Rev. William F. Butler. The reverend gentleman is a tall man of gentlemanly exterior, with a complexion much lighter than that of most of his congregation. He has a good voice and a pleasant delivery, and his sermon was listened to most attentively. It was the first of a course which he proposes to preach on the same subject, "Self-consecration," taking for his text Second Corinthian, chapter eight, ninth verse—"And this they did, not as we hoped, but first gave their own selves to the Lord and unto us by the will of God." To lead a true and holy life and to prepare ourselves for the joy hereafter we should consecrate ourselves to God and become part of Him and to be acceptable the surrender must be entire; we must do away with trifles and worldliness and consecrate our whole lives to His service. If you have received this consecration you need not tell it. You need not say "I am sanctified," for it will be plainly seen by your outward actions. Kindred spirits do come together, and, considering this, their walks will be such that the world will see their holiness and respect it. But don't think that this consecration and devotion to the Church will save you from sin, for it will not. Sin is a failing of the body and as long as we are in this state we are apt to fall. All temptation should be resisted, and, though the opposition to goodness was great, those who had been consecrated would find themselves strong to resist, and would grow stronger and stronger till they won the battle. The Apostles say we should seek one degree of grace after another till glory at last crowns what grace has begun. Christ has also told us to consecrate ourselves to Him. We should obey Him, and what happiness it will be, as we leave this life, to be able to say—I have kept the faith; I have given up all and——

WELSH METHODIST CHURCH.

The Importance of Revelation—Sermon by the Rev. W. Roberts.

Services in the Welsh language were held in this church last evening, when the Rev. W. Roberts, who was formerly pastor of the church, but now located in Pennsylvania, preached the sermon. He selected his text from Deuteronomy, xxix., 29:—"The secret things belong unto God, but those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children forever, that we may do all the works of this law." The preacher remarked that the act of giving was a manifestation of good feeling and affection on the part of the giver, though it did not follow as a rule that the recipient entertained precisely the same feelings. The giver of most things spoken of in the text (and which it is declared, when revealed, belongs unto them) loved them with an everlasting love, and no person who denied that love could be a Christian or partake of the secret things of the Lord. God would give them the gifts of the Spirit, which was long suffering, gentleness, meekness, temperance &c. He could reveal unto them His love and mercy unto them the glorious work of the atonement and the everlasting care with which their Almighty Creator watched over them. God could by His presence and blessings make His children happy and glad in the Lord's vineyard. What was the design of God in thus dealing with them? Simply that he desired to give and confer on them the blessing and happiness of man before the fall. God extended all mercies and favors through the everlasting love which permeated and extended through the whole extent of heaven. They knew that without earthly existence it was essential to the proper maintenance of order and good feeling that codes of law should be formed and rigidly adhered to. They could not live in a secular sense without law, judiciously ministered by justice. So it was with God. His law was absolute and well defined, and it would be well for them to obey it, and render all the homage to their God of which they were capable. If they neglected so to do good feeling and order could not exist between God and His creatures here below.

The congregation has been for some time without a regular pastor, but the Rev. Lowell Howell, of Cincinnati, will undertake charge of the pastorate next April. The church is in an extremely flourishing condition and is well attended.

THE SHRINE OF THE MAGDALENS.

Services Yesterday at "St. Rit's" Dog Pit Mission—Nucleus of an Order of Brooklyn Magdalens—The General Features of the Exercises and of Their Participators—Piety of Kit Burns and Proximity of His "Bar."

The usual Sunday afternoon exercises were taken up yesterday at three o'clock, under most unpromising auspices, at the "dog pit mission" in Water street. At the opening the face of things looked desolation itself. There were not more than twenty persons present, including the usual importation from Williamsburg, and each one of the twenty wore a woe-begone ichefe appearance, most uninviting and unimspiring to look at on a leaden-skied frosty afternoon. This latter remark does not include the conductors of the exercises and of the institution. They were all ruddy, or sleek, or insinuating, and wore that look of conscious self-righteousness which a diligent attendance at prayer meetings is so well calculated to develop.

In regard to the class of persons present, it would be difficult to make any general assertion and uninteresting to enter upon their personal history. The only word in the language which would come nearest to describing them in bulk is nondescripts. And a detail would tell of two or three vagabonds clad in the latest style of the free and easy, who winked at the doorkeeper when a strong point was made in the exhortation, and was accompanied by the usual grace and expressiveness of demonstrative elocution, toe wink, of course, being interpreted to mean, "We fellers are too wide awake for that, and wasn't born yesterday," which levity the janitor by no means reciprocated, connoting the variety of destructions ursim, from the starved faces upon the window panes of innumerable young urchins with a surprising admixture of equanimity and gravity. There were a few lumber and long shoreamen present and one or two sons of St. Crispin whose nervous temperament has not been improved by high soldering bbolts, and who at any time may, when in the moral responsibility be the source of a sensation in social life. As a matter of course Water street contributed its quota to the gathering. They were however, evidently "b'hoys" of gregarious habits, and not unknown to the "dog pit" in the days of its glory, and now known at street corners as a possible to the police. They entered with a jest which defined their object, and enjoyed the fervid chorus of "amens" and the devout groanings of the godly with the rollicking recklessness which only youth can command. The original object of this mission—to reclaim fallen women—had two representatives. They came from Brooklyn with Mrs. Smith and are to form the nucleus of the Home. Throughout they comported themselves with attention, and seem not to be women of the type upon whom every opportunity is lost. Two other ignorant, flabby, slattern looking females of rather mature years entered the lecture room weeping, and at the close of the exercises some of the most zealous of the brethren went to "labor" with a view to their being "convicted" and converted from the error of their ways. It did not become apparent that they were quite prepared for the ministrations tendered with so much unction and earnestness to them.

Among the spectators was the devout Kit Burns, in a new pilot overcoat and one of Knox's best hats, who, though only in for the tail end of the ceremonial, managed to make a minute and interested survey of the "new wine" retailed on the site of scenes where victors bled and "Trojans" yelped, while brutal bullies howled and Kit attended both to business and pleasure, except when the excise law intervened its accommodating Sabbath prescriptions.

After the opening hymn was sung the Rev. Mr. Horan made an extemporary prayer of a voluminous character, in which, among other supplications, he vouchsafed that as "the waters of life were not surrounded by any social and conventional disabilities, they might be permitted to drink them." After imploring grace for the auditory, he made a special request that those who had undertaken the cost of the mission might be strengthened to bear it out to the end, and then said he would talk to them from Acts, xvii., 30:—"But now commandeth men everywhere to repent." His discourse pointed out the culpability, capability and errantibility of the heart of man. The life of man as a rule was a lie. Men sinned and felt the unhappiness of a life of sin, yet they stuck to it generally, with the idea that they were not much worse than others forgetting that the Almighty looked upon each person and judged his acts individually. In terms strong with the feelings of emotion the speaker urged upon his hearers the necessity of being "convicted," because after conviction he anticipated the best results from any conversion which took place.

The "bar" next door was in full blast, cards and comicality alternating with "bottled beer" for the beguilement of those who preferred that corner of Kit Burn's establishment.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Outside Plymouth Church and the Worldly Gossip Within—The Talk Before the Service on the Current Events of the Previous Day—A Solemn Sermon on Preparation for Death.

A well-dressed crowd clustering around the entrances, a policeman here and there to keep order, gentlemen with their hats off at the entrance to every aisle, crying aloud, "Only pewholders allowed to enter at present;" "Please stand back, Madam, and allow seatholders to enter," then a policeman's voice to well-dressed crowd, "Please keep in line; don't block up the entrance." This is what may be seen every Sunday outside Plymouth church. It is too much like the vestibule of a place of amusement to strike an intending worshipper with any feeling of awe or sense of worship, and it has had its effect upon the regular attendants, who enter in a nonchalant manner and take their seats with the same *sang froid* as though they were seated in the parquet at Tammany or the Théâtre Comique.

The conversations of these regular attendants, as they wait for the filling up of the pews, is not carried on in a *sotto voce* tone, for the clatter of chairs opening and closing, the rustling of dresses, and the babel of sound as the church entrances give a license to loud talking. Yesterday morning this talk among the seated worshippers, at this interval, was very worldly. One gentleman remarked to a lady who sat near to him that nothing had yet been heard of the City of Boston. "How sad" said the lady. "Yes, but I see that another steamer has been sent to see if they can see anything of her." A seafaring looking man, who looked like the skipper of one of the line steamers, leaned over from the other pew, and inquired of the gentleman "if the City of Boston had been heard of." "No; but I see by the HERALD this morning, that another steamer has been sent after her, and that Captain Judkins, of the Scotia, thinks that she is encountering head winds off the coast of Ireland." Seafaring man shook his head and turned it towards the orchestra. The lady first spoken to then informed the gentleman near her that she always felt very nervous about missing steamers, and that it was fourteen years this month since a steamer went down that had a friend of hers on board and that this friend was a gentleman holding a distinguished position, mentioning one indicated easily by title of office. There was a hearty recognition of our lady by the other, and a dulcet voice said, "You were not at the sociable the other night." "No," replied the lady, "One of the girls was sick and could not go. Was so and so there?" "Oh yes, and Miss ——— was with him." A telegraphic glance in each other's eyes that seemed to convey a world of meaning, accompanied by the remark that "I guess that's a match; I thought that was fixed up some time." Two middle aged gentlemen with calculating countenances greet each other by a shake of the hand and one says to the other, "I didn't see you again yesterday." "No; I missed you. Gold went down again I see." "Yes," was the reply; "it's going to par, I expect, and I hear that specie payments are to begin at once." This "gold" talk is stopped by a young lady of large proportions, who plants herself in the front of them in the opposite pew. The Wall street gentlemen look at one another and both glance at the stupendous blonde chignon, and they whisper audibly enough to those near them, "Uncommonly well built up that." Then there is a hush of the talk, for the first notes of the overture are struck by the organist, Mr. Zundell.

The overture played, two solos are sung from "The Messiah," one by Miss Thursby ("How Didst Not Lead thy Holy One to See Corruption"), which was sung with considerable expression, and did very much to subdue the worldliness of many of those who had come ostensibly to worship. Then followed the chorus by the choir, "Arise and Let thy Light Shine."

The sermon was one of Mr. Beecher's best efforts. The subject was "A Timely Preparation to Meet God in the Other Life." The text was taken from the Gospel of St. Matthew, xxv. 13, "Take ye heed, watch and pray, for ye know not what the time is." After a short introduction, in which the teachings of Christ in St. Matthew's Gospels xxiv., xxv., and the texts are harmonized and shown to be prophecies as to the destruction of Jerusalem, with admonitions to all mankind to live in a preparedness for death, Mr. Beecher at once turned to the practical phase of his subject. Men did not love to think about death, because they are not on good terms with death. Death was not in itself terrible, for death was physically, to the majority of persons, no more painful than the falling to sleep of a child. If a man in health he would be ashamed to complain of it. Death, when it came naturally to man, was as the gentle breeze that blew the ripe full fruited apple to the ground. It did not need the strong gust of wind to shake it to the ground; the gentle breeze was quite sufficient. It was not, therefore, the physical pain that was to be feared. Death had its dreaded form from the reflections of men as to the future. A man said, "What is to become of my children, my estate, my influence in controlling all around me and keeping all things right?" Men die; are struck down suddenly; their children, either by the folly or dishonesty of executors or agents, are left to fight their way in the world as he has done and are successful—more than they would have been had they pressed the patrimony. We come to see every day that men are not so necessary to the world as they think; they leave us, and their departure, except in rare instances, scarcely makes a crease on the surface of the globe. These men dreaded death because it forced them into a consideration of their relationship with God, and they sat in judgment with themselves on that relationship. Yet these reflections, if adjusted on a right basis, gave a steadying element to the life of man in its relationship to God, and was therefore to be commended in that regard. It was folly for man to put off this preparation until the dying hour. In a majority of instances men made a wise provision for the future, but none for immortality. No man had any right to leave that preparation to chance, and it was a loss of self-respect to any man to do it. Men did not do this to their fellow men. They did not live in utter disregard of all that their fellow men commended as right, and then ask them to receive them at the end of their life as though they had lived a life that was lovely, pure and of good report. They would be ashamed to do that to one another, and yet that was what they did to God, their greatest benefactor, every day of their lives. They said in effect they would follow out their ambitions, carry out their desires, dishonor God, live in defiance of his commands, and then they would turn a lucky corner and get all the good out of this world and out of the next too. A man who did that was a cheat, a fraud, a miserable ingrate, who tried to perpetrate a deceit upon his Maker. Then there were physical reasons why this policy was suicidal to their intentions of claiming peace in their dying hour. Men generally died under a cloud, without a consciousness, of reason, and they slipped off this mortal coil as when men slip away into death when the ship sinks.

Mr. Beecher then gave his own experience at death-bed scenes, where he had met men who had lived lives of disrepute, who acknowledged all that was urged upon them. They signified their belief in the great writers of the gospel, but their moral sense was bedimmed and it did not really to the convictions of their late feet, and their agony in dying was to be attributed little it was utterly unable to make any preparation for dying.

After a few remarks touching the idea that preparedness of death implied a carrying about with us all the emblems of death—not that while it was like the under tone of the ocean to the one who lived near the sea always heard in the act giving to man a gloriously triumphant feeling—he paused and the audience seemed to expect the announcement of the hymn to sing.

Mr Beecher then with much feeling and great earnestness said how humbled he felt when he stood before that dense congregation and remembered that he was an ambassador between two worlds, and knew that to many he was addressing it would be easier to get the stone at his feet to admire and appreciate the flowers on his stand, than for him to call man from impurity to purity, from wickedness to goodness, from deviltry to godliness. They heard the truth, and there were many who were trembling as they heard him, and who longed for a force that would take them by force and place them where their moral sense would have them be. "As an ambassador in Christ's stead," he longingly, earnestly besought them to turn to God and live.

After a short prayer the congregation sung the well known hymn

> Rock of Ages, cleft for me,

and the solemn impression the sermon had made was very perceptible in the singing of the hymn.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Observance of Lent—Fasting and Prayer—Charity. Prominent Church Members.

Yesterday morning there was a very stylish assemblage of worshippers gathered within the walls of that elegant architectural edifice, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn. The pews in the nave and galleries were occupied by representatives, belles, beaux, fathers and mothers of families of the first people of the community of the City of Churches, who either bent their heads in devotional etiquette upon the backs of the pews in front during the recital of the litanies and prayers, or as they felt inclined knelt down in a spirit of becoming humility. The beautiful variegated hues of the costly windows of the building, which artistically portray leading incidents of Scriptural history, shed a modified and somewhat sombre light throughout the interior which imparted a grave and austere effect to the countenances of all within. The choir attached to the church acquitted itself admirably and evidently to the satisfaction of the devotees in the body of the church, many of whom strained their eyes and turned around to glance up at the choristers during the rendition of the musical part of the service.

Rev. Charles H. Hall, the rector, officiated, assisted by his curate. After the Epistle and Gospel for the day had been read, the rector announced that next Wednesday—being Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent—would be a fast day. By this was meant a day of strict fast—abstinence from the use of all food until after sunset. He had, for his part, conscientiously believed always that such a fast should be kept in the spirit and letter of the ordinance and had refrained from the tasting of any food whatever on that day. There was no absolute necessity, however, for those who did not feel disposed to deny themselves in this matter. There was no fast upon persons under twenty-one years, nor such as work hard or are in delicate health; but to all good people who could refrain from even a glass of water and spend Ash Wednesday in fasting mortification and in prayer he would advise them to do so. This was a period of much sin and crime, and it would be well for all to unite in an effort to give greater prudence to their professions of religion. He spoke on this theme at some length, and stated that each morning during Lent services would be held in that church as early as seven o'clock. If this time was too early for some people, these latter could attend later devotions at half-past eight o'clock.

So much was said upon the subject of self-denial in this practical sense that it was plainly evident by the upturning of eyebrows, the surprised glances of the young people and the hurried whispers of the older heads, that they hardly realized such seeming austerity.

The text of the sermon, preached by Rev. Mr. Hall, was taken from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians—"Charity never faileth." The word charity was equivalent to the word love in its definition and true sense. It was the portrayal of man in his every thought word and action affecting his fellowman of the divine example set us by our Saviour; it was, in fact, a unity of the Church of God, in which all mere worldly or material interests were sunk and made subservient to the one great end of gaining the kingdom of heaven by obedience to divine teachings. The reverend speaker argued upon this virtue and precept with much eloquence, and occupied the pulpit more than half an hour. He reads his sermons from manuscript, has a fine appearance and is possessed of a clear voice, being quite audible in any part of the building.

Among the prominent members of this congregation who were present with their families at the service yesterday were ex-Health Commissioner Crane, Mr. Conklin Brush, ex-President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn; Mr. J. W. Greene, Mr. Charles Baxter, of the firm of Baxter Brothers, Mr. Daniel Chauncey, President of the Mechanics' Bank; Mr. Hosea Webster, Mr. P. Barnard, Mr. William B. Leonard and a host of other prominent professional and business men of Brooklyn.

SIX BLACK HORSES BEFORE A HEARSE.

"True Independence"—The Frivolities, Extravagance and Errors of the Period—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Henry Powers.

Brooklyn possesses a number of eloquent ministers, gentlemen alike distinguished for moral as well as intellectual characteristics, and who not only adorn the profession, but add interest to our sister city's greatness. Among the prominent of these is Rev. Henry Powers, D. D., who happily combines the most genial social manners with the highest qualities which grace a clergyman. This divine is attracting a full share of popular attention. He is bold and independent in his views, original in his style of thought and expression, attracts large audiences to his pulpit discourses, and sends men and women away from him better in many degrees. He is not merely a theologian nor a book-learned man, but he has turned the pages of the great volume of life, young as he is, with no careless hand.

Yesterday morning one of the largest congregations of the winter greeted Dr. Powers in all the elegance of dress which the season dictates to the votaries of fashion. Every pew was filled, and this is strictly truthful. The subject of the pastor's discourse was "True Independence," I Corinthians, vii., 24—"Be not ye servants of men." He explained that in early Christian times a large portion of the converts were poor, slaves even, being servants of men in the literal sense; yet they could be "the Lord's freemen." There was an apparent contradiction between these words and His address to His disciples. "If any man would be great among you let him be your minister." The exhortations of the text have reference to two different things, service and servitude which were admirably illustrated by the preacher by the case of Pilate, who, though chosen to administer Roman justice, was a slave to popular opinion, and gave over to death a "good man." To be "servants of men" was, in all cases of right and wrong, to take the world's opinion and act on it rather than God's. The Christian was one whose standard was higher than the world's. Some of the ways in which this servitude alluded to shows itself was in the customs of society—the fashions, dress and extravagance of the period, for instance. The caprices of fashion seem to be beyond control; taste is a thing which will submit to no dictation. Extravagance in dress is apparently admitted, and being fostered into a passion, goes on increasing with fearful rapidity. The splendor and magnificence of to day becomes comparative poverty to-morrow. The lustre of ten thousand dollars' worth of jewelry is pallid in the eyes of its possessor so soon as a fair rival displays twenty thousand dollars' worth on her person. The two hundred dollar garment is too shabby to wear if brought into juxtaposition with two thousand dollar dresses; and so the weary mortal—he whose exchequer is expected to discount all drafts—goes earlier to his counting room and drudges later at his desk, extends his business more boldly and speculates more rashly, contracts within closer limits his periods of relaxation or mental culture, until at last comes the dire crash, the final end—bankruptcy of health or fortune.

> What is the reason, can you guess,
> That men are poor and women thinner?
> So much do they for dinner dress
> That nothing's left to dress the dinner.

Dr. Powers closed with an earnest exhortation to all that they might "be the Lord's freemen;" that it behooves all to remember that "heaven is for those who don't succeed on earth."

FOURTH STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Safe Keeping of Treasure on Earth and the Holding of Heavenly Pearls—Sermon by Rev. A. J. Canfield—A Hint on the Revenue Question.

Mr. Canfield preached to a full church in Williamsburg yesterday from II. Corinthians, iv., 6, 7—"For God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us." In explaining the text the eloquent young pastor said that in the early ages riches were not the particular aim of life. Those who pastured their flocks and herds on the broad domain were content with a life of simplicity; but there never was a time when the value and rights of property were not respected. The ancients hid their treasure, diamonds and precious stones in caves or buried it when war prevailed; but in the course of time, as trade, commerce and banking became necessities locks, keys and formidable vaults were invented to protect the accumulated treasure of the thrifty. The treasure, however, alluded to in the text by St. Paul was not of this kind. That was "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God," more precious than pearls or any other earthly treasure. The earthen vessels alluded to as the receptacles of this treasure were the hearts and souls of mankind. Although this treasure of faith in God was in early times embodied in written creeds, again in stately cathedrals and lately in humble Quaker meeting houses, the human heart is its proper receptacle to-day. As all things that are held sacred are sacred, so the estimation of the value of religion depends upon what you are willing to do for it. The ancient Jews were willing to give one-tenth of their incomes to their religious institutions; but no such willingness is exhibited by Christians. If the members of this society were to follow the example of the Jews of old, and give one-tenth of their incomes—not as they return them to the tax gatherer, however—for one year a new church edifice could be erected to the honor and glory of God.

Mr. Canfield closed his illustrations by making an eloquent appeal to his congregation to raise funds to build a new meeting house, in which the approaching centenary could be appropriately celebrated.

"OLD" ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Sermon on Baptism by the Rev. Henry Webbe—The Choir.

The recently elected pastor took for his text John iii., 5:—"Except a man be baptized with water and the spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven."

The reverend gentleman alluded to the origin and end of baptism as superseding the Jewish ceremonial of circumcision, being the initiation into the Christian as circumcision was into the Hebrew Church, embodying in material form the fact of men being created to be the sons of God, and thus tangibly setting forth the blessings of redemption. The sermon was very short, but a complete burst of eloquence, that fixed the rapt attention of a numerous and refined congregation.

The great choir of more than fifty voices sustained the beautiful Episcopal service with fine effect; but its effectiveness would be very materially increased if the present defective arrangement of the seats could be altered. Such a mass of singers must be seated before the organist, not behind him. This suggestion may be sufficient to Mr. Frank D. Snow, the efficient manager of the choir. The progress of this new and successful musical enterprise will be watched with interest.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.

Anniversary of the Long Island Society—Report of the Board of Managers—Interesting and Gratifying Statistical Exhibit.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island was celebrated last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn. The Home for the Aged and Orphans, which is sustained by this great charity, is located on Herkimer street. There was quite a large congregation present last evening, despite the inclemency of the weather, and after the usual introductory church exercises Rev. Dr. Hall read the annual report of the Board of Managers of the institution. It appeared from this document that the receipts during the past year were $10,636 and the expenditures $8,867; leaving a balance of $1 76". The Forbes legacy for the sustenance of aged men and women amounted to $23,055, an increase, and the building fund to $6,489, an increase of about $600. The cash balance of loans on call or deposited at four per cent interest was $4,825. The report, which was a very comprehensive document, called attention to the necessity of enlarging the institution, increasing the comfort of the inmates and providing for other classes of poor persons. The point of development which the institution had reached ten years ago remained fixed now; but this fact, the report asserts does not signify a falling away so much as it shows a settled limit of development. In 1869 the treasurer reported the receipts of the charity at $10,294, against $10,636 during the past year, and $4 973 of the sum collected in 1869 was paid for the building; but during the past year $1,463 was received from the benevolence of the State of New York. It appeared further, from the report that there are now in the Home eighteen aged women and fifty orphans.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Rev. Dr. Schenck rector of new St. Ann's church, preached a sermon on charity, selecting his text from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians, vi., 10—"As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." The discourse was an eloquent one, in which the reverend gentleman illustrated the principle, object and method of this charity. The congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES IN BROOKLYN AND ELSEWHERE.

INWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Hallowed Temple—Historic Reminiscences—Fashion—The Day of Judgment—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dickenson.

Planted in the valley where so many bold Hessians fell—a valley of death for a horde of rash invaders during the war of 1776—surrounded by the sublimest reminiscences that could render any place endearing to the patriotic heart, stands the Inwood Presbyterian church. It is a quaint-looking edifice, a wooden one, entirely unadorned. Vainly does its humble spire compete in altitude with the towering, though leafless, poplars that encompass it, while behind the building rise majestic crags which, could they speak, would tell of slaughter and unrelenting fury on the part of the British soldiers. The little church is erected on the spot where it is said Knyphausen and his followers figured so very prominently. Now, considering that the locality—and a more enchanting one in summer time could not be seen—is dotted with palatial mansions that overlook the Hudson, it might be expected that the place of worship should be correspondingly magnificent in its architectural construction. The Inwood Presbyterian church seems to have been closed for half a century—seems, but one must not always judge by appearance. The congregation that assembled yesterday within its sacred aisles was probably not surpassed by any in the city in point of religious earnestness and devotion, wealth and respectability, and, for the matter of that, in fashion itself. The attendance was limited to be sure, but that was evidently accounted for by the fact that, perhaps, more than one half of the regular members of the congregation spend the winter season in their city residences, and consequently assemble in the churches here. The services commenced at half-past ten o'clock. They were simple, fervent and appropriate, and were earnestly participated in by those present. By the way, the toilets of the ladies were remarkably pretty, and would have far outshone those of the belles attending the fashionable churches of the metropolis. Among those occupying pews were Messrs. James McGreery and family, Mr. John Stewart and the Misses Stewart, Captain Fletcher and family, the Misses Perkins, of Washington Heights; Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, Mr. Potter and the Misses Potter, Mr. J. M. Dykenson and family, Messrs. Miller, Byrne and others. The congregation comprised many of the elite of the neighborhood. After the usual preliminary exercises the Rev. Dr. Dickenson, the esteemed pastor, preached an eloquent sermon, which was no less marked by its clearness and theological erudition than by its elegance of diction and independent expression. The reverend gentleman selected his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, containing a reference to the day of judgment.